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## Unchastened Aquino Is Still After Marcos

By Pamela G. Hollic

DALLAS (NYT) — After Benigno Aquino Jr. had spent 2,727 days in what he refers to as "the slammer," Imelda Marcos, the wife of the Philippine president, visited the opposition leader in his cell.

She wanted to tell him that a plane was waiting to take him and his family to Dallas, where he would undergo a triple bypass heart operation. "I had been in solitary confinement since martial law in 1972," said the former senator, who is recuperating here from the surgery. "It was to appear a great humanitarian gesture. It was to make people believe I had made a deal with Marcos to keep my mouth shut. I did not make a deal."

Mrs. Aquino, who came to the United States briefly last week, sent word to Mr. Aquino that she might stop by to see him. "It was to give the impression that we are friends," he said. "It is all politics."

Mr. Aquino, 47, was once talked about as the next Philippine president before martial law ended free elections in 1972. With hundreds of other critics of President Ferdinand Marcos, he was imprisoned shortly after martial law was declared. He was sentenced to death for murder, subversion and illegal possession of firearms. From prison, however, he maintained a political following and is considered the president's greatest political rival.

The strength of his coalition comes from conservative politicians of the Liberal Party and from the American-based Movement for a Free Philippines. Mr. Aquino said he would not negotiate with the Communist Party of the Philippines or its military arm, the New People's Army, to avoid angering the Roman Catholic Church.

"We accomplish nothing by chaos," he has said. "What we want is a smooth transition from martial law to a democracy." To accomplish this goal, Mr. Aquino is trying to form a coalition of anti-Marcos factions and smooth over the differences between the politically divergent forces in his country.

However, Mr. Aquino said he feared that events might overtake him while he was taking a moderate position. "There are radical anti-Marcos factions which are preparing to begin a revolution." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Civil War In Chad Is Standoff

Capital in Ruins,  
Thousands Dead

By Jeffrey Ulbrich

PARIS, July 22 (AP) — After four months, one of the most savage yet little-noticed conflicts in the world is raging unabated in the north-central African nation of Chad. It pits rival Moslem factions against each other in a struggle for national dominance.

Unconfirmed reports reaching Paris today estimated casualties at 3,000 dead and 7,000 wounded since March 22, when the latest round in nearly two decades of civil strife erupted in N'djamena, the capital.

Following the failure of attempts at mediation by several African nations, President Goukouni Oueddei is locked in what appears to be a fight to the bitter end to save his year-old government of national reconciliation from a challenge by his former defense minister, Hissene Habre.

The Organization of African Unity, in spite of increasing concern over the deteriorating situation in one of its member countries, appears reluctant to step in and separate the combatants.

The situation remains a standoff despite 17 weeks of vicious combat that has forced most of N'djamena's civilian population of about 180,000 to flee into the Chadian bush or across the Chari River into Cameroon. Nearly all European civilians, as well as France's 1,200-man expeditionary force, also have fled.

President Goukouni's Popular Armed Forces, combined with troops of the Common Action Front of Interior Minister Mahamat Abba Said and Foreign Minister Agyi Ahmat, have controlled the northern section of the city, where most of the Europeans resided. Since the beginning of the conflict, Mr. Habre's Armed Forces of the North are entrenched in the poor, native sector in the south of the capital.

The line dividing the opposing armies is almost unchanged after four months of combat that has reduced hundreds of buildings to rubble, cut water and electricity supplies to a trickle and left the streets strewn with burned-out vehicles.

Outside N'djamena, Mr. Habre has kept a firm grip on his traditional areas of influence in the eastern and central regions of the largely desert former French colony. Mr. Goukouni, traditional leader of the northern Touba tribe, still asserts his authority in the north.

A third factor in Chad's byzantine (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



OIL SPILL AVERTED — Salvage experts worked cautiously yesterday to empty the 212,000-ton Energy Concentration, after the Hong Kong-owned tanker snapped in two in Rotterdam harbor with a load of crude oil from the Gulf. A port spokesman said the 1,069-foot tanker broke because its center tanks were unloaded before the fore and aft tanks, leaving too much weight — 110,000 tons of crude oil — at the extremities of the vessel. No oil leaked from the tanker, although about 10 tons of light crude spilled from unloading pipes.

Link to Bribery Plot Alleged, Sources Say

## U.S. Called Inactive in Billy Carter Case

By Philip Taubman

WASHINGTON, July 22 (NYT) — The Justice Department has not pursued allegations it received last fall that Billy Carter's ties to Libya involved the president's brother in a bribery plot to gain influence for the Libyan government inside the White House, according to sources close to the case.

A federal grand jury investigating the bribery case has not followed up on charges that Mr. Carter was involved, nor were allegations against him passed on to those conducting a separate Justice Department investigation of his ties to Libya, government officials said.

In disclosing his connection to Libya last week, the president's brother described his role in a prospective deal for the shipment and refining of Libyan oil. That deal closely paralleled one described last fall in allegations that connected the sale of Libyan oil to a scheme to secure the transfer of military transport aircraft to Libya.

Mr. Carter denied in a telephone interview yesterday that he was involved in the bribery scheme, and said he had never met any of the people allegedly connected with it. He added that the government had never questioned him officially about the case, but said he had been told that the Justice Department thought the charges "held no water."

Hearings Requested  
Meanwhile, as Congress reconvened yesterday, Republicans called for hearings to investigate Billy Carter's ties to Libya and the Justice Department's handling of his case.

Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas and other Republicans on the Senate Judiciary Committee said they would raise the issue at a committee meeting tomorrow. An aide to Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., the committee chairman, said that Mr. Kennedy would let the full committee decide how to proceed on the Republicans' request.

A grand jury in New York is investigating allegations that Robert Vesco, the fugitive financier, and a group of associates attempted to bribe high American officials with up to \$30 million to obtain release of eight Lockheed C-130 Hercules

airplanes purchased by the Libyan government in 1973. The State Department has refused to permit shipment of the planes because of reports of Libyan support for terrorist groups.

Allegations received by the Justice Department last fall included charges that Billy Carter would receive a commission of 50 cents a barrel on shipments of Libyan oil to

of then, there was no proof that American officials had accepted bribes. They said that the case appeared to be primarily a confidence scheme by Mr. Vesco and others to bilk the Libyans of money and oil.

The eight transport planes are still subject to the export ban and remain at Lockheed's plant in Marietta, Ga.

In the disclosure statement Billy Carter filed last week when he registered as a foreign agent for Libya, he described his role in a prospective deal involving the shipment of Libyan oil to Charter Oil Co.'s refinery in Freeport, Bahamas.

According to the disclosure statement, Mr. Carter and an associate talked to Libyan officials about securing an increase in the allocation of crude oil for Charter Oil. No agreement with Libya had been reached, he said.

Charter Oil officials disclosed late last week that the company had a written agreement with Mr. Carter that would give him 4 to 50 cents for every barrel of Libyan oil he obtained for the firm.

These allegations were made by a number of participants in the scheme, Justice Department officials said.

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## Pledge Not Renewed

Iberian EEC Entry  
Uncertain for 1983

From Agency Dispatches

BRUSSELS, July 22 — The European Economic Community, beset with serious economic problems, has declined to renew a pledge to grant Spain and Portugal membership by January 1983, but has promised "uninterrupted" negotiations to bring the two nations into the community "as soon as possible."

Douglas Hurd, Britain's deputy foreign secretary, told a news conference late yesterday that "accession would be pursued actively; there will be no delay."

He said that the community would "to remove the Spanish fears there might be an interruption on our side. He added, however, that it would be impossible to make a binding commitment to bring the two countries into the community by 1983, as requested by Spain and Portugal. "We can't be dogmatic about a date," Mr. Hurd said.

A French spokesman said that the EEC had to take a deliberate approach to Spanish and Portuguese membership to allow "the establishment of a community position," that required preparatory work.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing told French farmers recently that there should be a pause in negotiations with Spain and Portugal so that the present EEC members can solve the community's budgetary problems.

Extra EEC Budget

West German Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl told a meeting of the community's agriculture ministers in Luxembourg today that he could not approve extra EEC budget spending until after West German elections in October.

West Germany's reluctance to approve farm aid proposals is holding up plans for aid to farmers in Italy, and parts of Scotland, France and Belgium.

The stand is the latest sign of protection hardening in attitudes in West Germany to the cost of EEC support mechanisms. It followed a dispute earlier this year about the high cost to West Germany of agreed reductions in Britain's EEC budget payments.

On another issue, France blocked agreement on lamb and mutton imports from New Zealand, the biggest exporter of sheep meat to the community, casting new doubts on plans for an EEC policy. French Agriculture Minister Pierre Méhaignerie said that France was not ready to accept cuts in import tariffs as recommended by the EEC Commission.

France's action was attacked by British Agriculture Minister Peter Walker. He said it was all the more unacceptable because he claimed that France was still violating EEC laws by banning any imports of lamb and mutton from Britain.

The agriculture ministers failed yesterday to solve their long-standing dispute over national fishing quotas. Britain and the Netherlands, who each stand to lose from a proposal put forward by the EEC commission, expressed displeasure over the amount of fish allotted them.

Mr. Walker said that British waters supply 60 percent of total EEC catches, but the commission proposal would leave Britain with a quota of only 280,000 tons out of a total 932,000 tons — or 34 percent.

Dutch Agriculture Minister Gerrit Braks said that the proposals "would have to give up whatever little herring fishing we had left."

Representing an important share of Dutch North Sea catches until herring catches were barred from the area in 1977, after which Dutch herring fishers moved to the Irish Sea.

The ministers will meet again in September, meanwhile extending provisional arrangements agreed on earlier this year.

Thorn on Mideast Mission

BRUSSELS, July 22 (Reuters) — EEC foreign ministers today agreed to send Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn on a fact-finding mission to the Middle East, which is expected to take him to eight countries and include talks with Palestinians.

Mr. Thorn will probably leave

next month and prepare an interim report in time for the September session of the U.N. General assembly, sources said.

They said he intends to visit Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq. He will also have talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization and intends to see representatives of Palestinians in territories occupied by Israel.

Ceausescu Due in Paris

PARIS, July 22 (UPI) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu will arrive in Paris tomorrow for a three-day visit that will include talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

## Soviet Literary Star Turned Dissident Quits Moscow

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, July 22 (NYT) — Vasily Aksyonov, a 47-year-old writer who was one of the rising young stars of the Soviet literary establishment until he challenged the system of censorship last year, left his country for the West today.

Mr. Aksyonov, one of 23 writers who demanded publication last year of a collection of banned works called "Metropol," left by air for Paris this afternoon with his wife, Maya, 50; her daughter, Alyona Grinberg, and son-in-law, Vitaly Grinberg, a mathematician, and Mrs. Grinberg's 8-year-old son, Vanya.

Mr. Aksyonov decided to emigrate after the authorities rejected

the "Metropol" collection and took reprisals against its contributors.

It poured rain as he and his family left Moscow for the airport. "That means good luck," said Mr. Aksyonov's 82-year-old father, Pavel, still a loyal Communist party member despite 18 years spent in Stalin's prison camps.

Soviet Passports

The writer and his wife left on Soviet passports. After a sojourn in France, Italy and Scandinavia, Mr. Aksyonov plans to go to the United States to write and teach, probably at the University of Michigan.

The Grinbergs are emigrating, technically to Israel, but they also plan to go to the United States after they reach Rome. Mr. Grinberg was denied permission to emigrate for five years because of alleged connections to secrecy in his work.

Mrs. Aksyonov returned to talk with relatives as officials examined the packages and parts of her life that the Soviet state would not let her take with her.

These included her own birth certificate, her diplomas, a bag of silver-plated porcelain that had belonged to her mother, all her gold and silver jewelry, 10 West German marks and a couple of dollars and the death certificate of her former husband, filmmaker Roman Karmen. They also refused to let her take a cheap souvenir tray, which the authorities would not allow to be exported on the grounds that it was hand-painted.

They also had to leave behind some sketches by artist Boris Messerer, husband of the poet Bella

turned and waved, blowing a kiss to his father, Pavel.

Mr. Aksyonov's mother, the late Yevgenia Ginzburg, was also a party member and spent 10 years in Stalin's camps. When she was released in 1947, she thought her husband had died, and she remarried. She wrote about her camp years in a book called "Into the Whirlwind," published in 1967.

But he rejected any separate peace between the Egyptians and the Israelis as a conspiracy "to destroy our struggle for peace" and said their talks under the Camp David agreement had revealed Israel's "racial, expansionist" nature.

"Let us all unite for peace, real peace which is based on justice, before it's too late," he concluded.

He was alluding to the "uniting for peace" procedure the assembly adopted at U.S. urging in 1950, whereby a majority can call the Assembly into emergency session to recommend action to restore or preserve peace whenever the veto has prevented the Security Council from taking such action.

The current session was called under that procedure on a request filed by Senegalese Ambassador Fallou Kane, chairman of the UN Palestinian Rights Committee, on July 1, following a U.S. veto of a Palestinian statehood resolution April 30.

Mr. Kane, who opened today's debate, recalled that the United States, in the UN Security Council, three times had vetoed his committee's 1976 plan to let the Palestine Liberation Organization found a state in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank of the Jordan River.

He added that Israel still refused to withdraw from those and other Arab territories occupied in 1967 and "almost 250 resolutions have not changed the situation." He concluded that "only coercion can achieve this aim."

Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Blum was absent, observing the Jewish fast day of Tisha b'Av, the ninth day of the month of Av, commemorating the destruction of the temple in Jerusalem by Roman legions in the early Christian era. He was scheduled to speak tomorrow, as was Ambassador William Vander Heuvel, deputy chief of U.S. delegation, who postponed his appearance from today.

The agreement, covering debts due for repayment over the next three years, was reached after a long series of negotiations which ran into difficulties over interest and other terms. It will be signed tomorrow, according to Mr. Ozal.

This marks the final stage of a multibillion-dollar financial rescue operation for Turkey mounted by leading industrial nations and financial institutions.

Mr. Ozal, economic adviser to Premier Suleyman Demirel, said before the talks started that if Turkey is given the time it needs to repay pressing debts, it could overcome the acute shortage of foreign currency that has been hampering economic recovery.

Turkey's total official debt commitments are estimated at about \$16 billion.

Countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development already have pledged \$11.6 billion in cash aid for Turkey this year. The International Monetary Fund has promised \$1.6 billion over the next three years, the European Common Market is expected to release more than \$800 million over five years, the World Bank is providing \$600 million and Saudi Arabia has promised \$250 million this year.

Taking part in the negotiations were 14 OECD member states, the World Bank, the Common Market and the European Investment Bank.

According to the Turkish state, creditor-nations agreed to schedule \$2.2 billion in debt for 1982 for a 10-year period, with a five-year grace period. They will be required to make payment of 10 percent of the due during the grace period each year. The debt could be reviewed next spring, according to Mr. Ozal.

Debts already rolled over last year will be on terms over the year to June, 1981, include arrears, a total of \$800 million. This amount was rescheduled over eight years, four-year grace period, with five years for repayment.

The report said that Turkey's gross national product in 1978-79, the average annual gross national product rate of 2.1 percent was the for any two-year period since World War II. The CIA said in a report "The Soviet Union's economy only 2.1 percent in 1978-79, its citizens cynical about economic shortages as defense spending increased.

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## Avoided Criminal Probe, Says Billy Carter

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

NEW YORK, July 22 (NYT) — Billy Carter said yesterday that he finally agreed to register as an agent for the Libyan government in order to avoid coming under criminal investigation by the Department of Justice.

The president's brother said that after he reported receiving \$220,000 in loans from the Libyans, he learned through the grapevine that the Department of Justice was planning to begin a criminal investigation of the case unless he registered.

He firmly denied the suggestion that anyone in either the White House or the Justice Department had warned him that his financial payments from the Libyans had been discovered. "As far as I know," he said, "I was the first one to tell them."

He said that on June 11, after he told the Justice Department about the loans, he met with Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser.

Met With Brzezinski

He did not want to comment on what he discussed with Mr. Brzezinski, but he acknowledged that it involved Libya. "I did not discuss my registering as a foreign agent with him," he said. Nevertheless, it was in this meeting that Mr. Brzezinski called Lloyd Cutler, President Carter's counsel.

"I asked him, 'Do I need a lawyer?'" the president's brother recalled, "and he said, 'sometimes even lawyers need lawyers.'"

He said that they later went to Mr. Cutler's office, where Mr. Cutler suggested several Washington lawyers. He chose Stephen Pollak, Mr. Carter said, because he recognized that it was the same firm that had represented Hamilton Jordan, President Carter's chief of staff, in an investigation of allegations that Mr. Jordan had used cocaine.

Billy Carter said that he did meet his brother at the White House tennis courts that afternoon and exchanged pleasantries with him, but added that he did not discuss the payments with his brother at that time. He said that several weeks later, only days before he filed under the Foreign Agents Registration Act, his brother called him and asked, "Can I give you some advice?"

"I said, 'Why not? Everybody else has,'" Billy Carter related. "He suggested I register and I told him I'd take that under advisement."

The Foreign Registration Act requires an American citizen to register with the Department of Justice if he or she is representing the interests of any foreign government.

Mr. Carter said that he first discussed borrowing money from the Libyan government in the fall of 1979 and made no effort to hide the transactions. "The money was paid

by check to me and it said 'loan' on it," he said. "It was picked up in Washington by Randy Coleman and deposited in my bank account."

Senior Embassy Official

He said he negotiated the loan with the senior official in the Libyan Embassy in Washington, and that although there were no loan documents, he did give the Libyans

information about his financial status.

Mr. Carter reiterated his denial that the loan was granted to encourage him to use his influence with his brother or with members of the administration.

"I don't have any influence in the White House anyway," he said. He also rejected the notion that the loan was extended in connection

with his efforts to get the Libyans to supply crude oil to the Charter Oil Co. for processing through a refinery in the Bahamas. "The Libyans don't need any influence to sell their oil," he said.

"The loan was a favor to me," he said, "that is all, a favor to me."

Mr. Carter said that as far as he knew, the information the government received that he had obtained the two loans came from him. He said that he had been keeping track of a Justice Department inquiry into his relations with the Libyans for some months and had talked with Joel Lisker, the government lawyer in charge of the case, eight or 10 times since January.

He said that he instructed John Parks, a lawyer in Americus, Ga., to ask the Justice Department where the investigation stood. Mr. Parks called on June 10, Mr. Carter said, but Mr. Lisker refused to accept Mr. Parks as a counsel in the matter. On June 11, Billy Carter went to Washington and met Mr. Lisker.

It was at that point, Mr. Carter said, that he told Mr. Lisker that he had received the payments from Libya.

## French Police Threaten Diplomatic Gun Controls

By George Sibera

PARIS, July 22 (UPI) — French police, incensed over the deaths in their own ranks from the growing number of political assassinations in France, said today they will detain any foreigner carrying firearms even if he claims to be a diplomat.

The action, announced by the police labor unions, threatened to raise complications for the government with legations which are known to have their own bodyguards and whose diplomats are believed to be carrying guns for fear of being attacked or taken hostage.

The police move followed two armed attacks on Middle Eastern politicians in France. A policeman and a woman bystander were killed and another policeman in critical condition from a shooting last week with a group of five gunmen who tried to kill Shapur Bakhtiar, the exiled former premier of Iran.

That was followed by the murder Monday of Salah Eddin al-Bitar, 68, a former Syrian premier and a prominent opposition figure, who was shot by a gunman who escaped.

Political Targets

Police unions said that 10 percent of the uniformed Paris force — or some 2,200 men — are now permanently guarding potential political targets. They said that 12 persons in the capital have been slain by terrorists in less than two years and charged that much of the trouble comes from the fact that too many members of diplomatic missions are carrying weapons. The police claimed that they are really members of secret police services and not diplomats.

The unions said that they have instructed their members to detain all foreigners carrying arms without official permission and take them before a judge, adding that only French security services are authorized to protect foreign missions.

The Paris daily, Le Monde, quoted a union spokesman as saying "It is not up to the police to serve in the front lines in this international setting of scores."

The two latest attacks in the Paris area followed the recent murder of a prominent Egyptian nuclear scientist working for Iraq, the slaying of the son of Princess Asrat, the shah's twin sister, and other terror-

ist attacks and occupations of embassies.

The men who tried to kill Mr. Bakhtiar made contradictory statements, first claiming that they acted on behalf of Iran and then for the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

'Provocation'

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh charged that the attack on Mr. Bakhtiar was a "provocation" by the former premier himself and that France was allowing exiles to hatch plots against Iran.

But Islamic fundamentalists in Tehran hailed the attack and denounced Mr. Ghotbzadeh for failing to pay tribute to the attackers, who, they said, belonged to a faction called "Islam's Guardians."

The PLO denied any involvement in either attack but French news media said that the leader of the commando, a Lebanese named Ali Naccache, did belong to the Al-Fatah Palestinian group closely cooperating with Iranian fundamentalists.

## Blasts in Puerto Rico Wreck 2 Post Offices

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 21 (UPI) — Bomb blasts blew out the windows of two post offices early today in what police called an apparent protest against registration for the military draft.

The bombs exploded at post offices in downtown San Juan and in the suburb of Rio Piedras. No injuries were reported. A third bomb was found and dismantled at a shopping center outside San Juan.

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**WHALES ARE DISAPPEARING**  
DIVERS WITH BANNER AND PLACARDS  
— It is 5:30 a.m. outside the 24-member International Whaling Commission began protesting at a seafood hotel Monday. But yesterday a U.S. appeal for a worldwide moratorium on the commercial killing of whales was defeated for lack of a three-fourths majority.

## Prince Kim Il Sung Lives Like Versailles Monarch

By Henry Scott Stokes

PRINCIPAL, North Korea  
— It is 5:30 a.m. outside the 24-member International Whaling Commission began protesting at a seafood hotel Monday. But yesterday a U.S. appeal for a worldwide moratorium on the commercial killing of whales was defeated for lack of a three-fourths majority.

ringed with neat white circles of paint, while the road is edged with white stones, and occasional flower beds.

That's Pyongyang in 1980, a spotless capital for a leader who has held total control since 1948.

Best of Friends

"Kim Il Sung is my best friend!" said the plump Cambodian prince, beaming around his dinner table. "Madame Kim Il Sung?" asked the prince's wife, Monique, and then she answered: "A charming woman." They called to their servants for a magazine photo of the two couples in which everyone was beaming.

Prince Sihanouk's latest palace faces a reservoir surrounded by wooded hills. Its walls are gray concrete; its hipped roof is of traditional Korean tile. Behind the building is a steeply rising forest with a tiny path. "That's for the soldiers," said the prince during a morning stroll. "The president has assigned a bat-

tion to guard me," he did not say from whom.

The soldiers are rarely in sight apart from one guard, who always stands inside the courtyard at the main entrance.

As in Pyongyang, the North Korean Army stays mostly out of sight. But at 3 a.m. one rainy night, a car's headlights glared on a silent figure, ramrod straight by the road leading to town. Another sentry stands farther down the road, immobile with a rifle on his shoulder.

No one seems to know how many rooms Prince Sihanouk's palace contains. One of the staff members says 36. A secretary put the figure as high as the top number on the internal phone exchange — up in the 80s.

Plush Living Quarters

The huge rooms have high ceilings, and the floors are laid with a hard rice-straw matting favored by Kim Il Sung himself because it keeps the air dry and clean. And the

200-square-foot private bathrooms have heated floors — like many of the more-humble Korean dwellings have — to ward off the chill in winter.

Half a dozen bottles of toilet water, cream and deodorant are all marked "Made in the DPRK" for Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Is this the decor of the other, larger palace, the style in which the head of North Korea lives? Prince Sihanouk confirms it. The private apartments of the president must therefore be the most sumptuous on the Asian mainland north of Bangkok.

The presence here of Prince Sihanouk — bon vivant, poet, musician — marks a maturing of what was long an austere Stalinist regime in Pyongyang. The absolute ruler of this nation of 17 million consolidated his hold on power 30 years ago, and as he approaches old age Kim Il Sung appears in a genial mood.

He stepped outside his mountain lodge on the east coast the other day to greet U.S. Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y. "That's unusual," said a senior official. "Usually he stays inside."

Mr. Kim, who fought the Japanese in Manchuria four decades ago and was put into power in North Korea by the Soviet Union, holds the three major posts in the land: president, secretary general of the central committee of the Korean Workers Party, and head of the Central People's Committee.

He is a large man, of medium height but stout under his gray high-collared tunic, with big, soft hands and a large head.

Meanwhile, the South Korean economy has slowed while the northern economy appears comparatively strong and unburdened by \$2 billion in foreign debt, compared to over \$20 billion to the south.

The standing invitation to Prince Sihanouk marks not only the affirmation of a more confident mood here, but also suggests that Mr. Kim's ambitions to be a leader of the nonaligned world are strong. The first invitation to an American politician — extended through Prince Sihanouk to Rep. Solarz — supports the growing view that Mr. Kim seeks to become closer to the United States despite confrontation on the peninsula, to distance himself from his traditional allies and neighbors, the Soviet Union and China, and to bolster North Korea as a nonaligned country and himself as a world leader.

That strategy appears hard to fulfill. "The nonaligned?" asked Prince Sihanouk. "They are all aligned. That's the trouble."

Considering the gravity of the charges which have been made, it is likely that Mr. Kim will be sentenced to a long prison term spelling the end of his political career — if he is not executed.

## World Opinion May Not Stop S. Korea from Finally Silencing Kim Dae Jung

By Don Oberdorfer

Seoul, July 22 (UPI) — Seven years after the summer intervention of the United States, South Korea probably will silence Kim Dae Jung, who was kidnapped by government forces and was bound and gagged on a ship at sea amid charges that he was to be beheaded.

In effect, the generals have thrown the book at Mr. Kim. To a notable degree, they have passed in their voices when they speak of him. Some military men have told foreign reporters that it was a great misfortune that Mr. Kim had not disappeared in 1973.

Since Seoul authorities made their charges against Mr. Kim known early this month, at least 10 nations including the United States have expressed their concern about his fate through diplomatic channels and public statements.

The United States has said publicly that some of the charges seem farfetched, while others hardly amount to anything more than a campaign to discredit Mr. Kim as a political figure. Washington is known to have indicated that Mr. Kim would be granted political asylum in the United States.

Foreign Ministry officials in Japan, the country from which Mr. Kim was kidnapped in 1973, have said his execution would bring the old controversy back to fever pitch.

Diplomatic officials in Canada, West Germany, Australia and New Zealand have expressed grave concern about Mr. Kim's future, and the countries of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Iceland made a joint appeal.

In an attempt to stall a buildup of international pressure, South Korean authorities last week began calling in diplomats to hear assurances that Mr. Kim's trial and treatment will be in keeping with law.

Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin said, "I am certain there will be a fair and open trial in this case."

He said that by open he meant the trial would be observed by members of the South Korean press and possibly by foreigners, but he conceded that large portions of it — as in the recent case of the convicted assassin of President Park Chung Hee — could be closed at the discretion of the judge on national security grounds.

Mr. Kim has not yet formally been indicted, though it is a foregone conclusion that an indictment will come. All indications are that the trial will begin before the middle of August to be concluded before politically active universities open.

Despite the fact that Mr. Kim has not yet formally been indicted, though it is a foregone conclusion that an indictment will come. All indications are that the trial will begin before the middle of August to be concluded before politically active universities open.

Tremors Shake Japan  
— Three mid tremors several minutes apart rocked the peninsula southwest of Tokyo today.

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## The Ayatollah's Complaint

The men Ayatollah Khomeini has chosen to run his government have failed to satisfy him. The reason, he suggests, is that "gentlemen who have been trained in Europe" are not equipped to administer an Islamic revolution. The Foreign Ministry, headed by Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, suffered a sharp attack, but the ayatollah also lacerated the army, the judiciary and finished with the sweeping admonishment that "all our organizations are in trouble." President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr would seem to be in the biggest trouble, since he is in charge of most of the organizations, at least nominally.

But what about dealing with the rest of the world, which has not had an Islamic revolution? Bani-Sadr and Mr. Ghotbzadeh show some willingness to make accommodations with other countries, most of which are baffled by Iran's revolution. The 80-year-old sage of Qom has been less accommodating. What he believes in besides the Koran is uncertain. But the approach to international relations defined and refined by men like Machiavelli, Talleyrand and Sir Harold Nicholson appear to be of no interest to him. Precisely what that foreshadows about the future conduct of Iran's foreign affairs is unpredictable. Notions such as flexibility and compromise, however, which have not been hallmarks of the present regime, would seem to have even bleaker prospects in future Iranian diplomacy.

That puts the focus on something more basic than diplomacy — survival. The world

has demonstrated that it can survive without Iranian oil. The question, now, is whether Iran can survive without the world. A critical factor, of course, is oil. In the best years under the shah, Iran exported well over 5 million barrels a day. Current exports are estimated at between 500,000 and 800,000 barrels a day. A price cut could probably double exports in a short time. But it has not been forthcoming. The Koran does not contain a formula for pricing oil, so speculation centers on political motives for keeping the price high. It has been suggested, for example, that the ayatollah and his fundamentalist supporters, are trying to limit contact with foreigners and force Iranian life back into a simpler mold.

But lack of oil income, poor management and a leaky but not totally ineffective embargo by Western countries and Japan have led to inflation, unemployment and shortages of food and other key commodities. That is a classic formula for revolution — or, in this case, counterrevolution. Together with the existence of several kinds of opposition, it is a highly combustible mix. It is not clear how, or even if, Ayatollah Khomeini will try to defuse the situation. Assassinating an opposition leader such as Shapour Bakhtiar is no answer because it would not eliminate the basic threat. Only recognizing that Iran lives in an interdependent world and can't go it alone will begin to do it. Otherwise, even an imam won't be able to prevent the inevitable.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Women and U.S. Draft

Any way you look at it, the decision by a three-judge court last Friday to strike down the existing U.S. draft registration law is startling. Lower-court judges rarely act so boldly; they usually prefer to leave such important departures from tradition to the Supreme Court. Their willingness to abandon this protocol, however, demonstrates the speed with which the law — as well as U.S. mores — concerning distinctions based on gender is changing.

The situation is somewhat like the one that existed 25 years ago when the Supreme Court agreed to hear the school desegregation cases. The old "separate but equal" racial doctrine was then on its way out, undermined by changing public attitudes and by new perceptions of judges that it could not be squared with a Constitution that guarantees all persons "equal protection of the law." Now, changing attitudes and judicial perceptions have raised a question about every law that discriminates on the basis of gender.

Last year the Supreme Court said that, to be constitutional, any classification on the basis of sex "must bear a close and substantial relationship to important government objectives." The three lower-court judges applied this test to the draft registration law. They said the government's main purpose in excluding women from registration was "to maximize the flexibility of [military] personnel management." But the evidence presented to them, they said, did not support the conclusion that all-male draftees would be more easily managed than an integrated group. The steadily increasing number of women in the military, studies of the way

they are used and testimony of military leaders all point in the other direction, they said. Most of the documentation for this view came from hearings at which military leaders backed the administration's proposal to register both men and women.

The judges carefully pointed out that they were not dealing with the draft itself nor with the women-in-combat issue. They noted that drafts do not have to be random in nature — there was once a doctors' draft — and that under present military assignment policies women are used to free men for combat.

Regardless of how this case is finally decided, its impact on other litigation and government policies is likely to be big. It will help to focus the attention of other judges on sex discrimination cases, and it may discourage legislatures from passing laws that treat men and women differently.

It is important to note that the argument over this aspect of the registration law has nothing to do with the bulk of current protests and refusal to register. Both the question of the merit of a draft and the question of the wisdom of a registration program at this time are separate-but-equal issues. If the court rules that male-only registration is unconstitutional, either the lists now being compiled will be destroyed or the names of women will be added to them. If it upholds male-only registration, nothing will change. Either way, this part of the protest against registration is in the hands of the judges and provides no justification for young men to refuse to sign up.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## The World Crowd

The U.S. Census Bureau, summarizing global population trends over the last five years, offers further evidence of dramatic declines in population growth rates. They amount to what some population experts are calling a "demographic revolution."

Of the six major world areas, only one — Africa — experienced an increase in population growth rate during the five years from 1975 to 1979 as compared with the rate from 1965 to 1970. In Latin America, the rate fell by 11 percent over that decade. In Asia, North America and Europe, it dropped by about 25 percent, and in Oceania (Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands) it fell by 45 percent.

Despite these dramatic drops, the kicker is that these are rates of growth, and these rates apply to ever larger population bases. So despite these unexpectedly large declines in fertility, the world's population is still growing very fast, and will probably continue to do so for about 100 years.

What do the current trends mean for eventual world population? If what is called "replacement level fertility" (about two births per woman) can be achieved by the year 2000, global population will then number 6 billion. Since today's population is about 4.5

billion, that means adding nearly the equivalent of the current populations of India and China. And since population growth has a built-in momentum after so-called replacement fertility is reached — as large numbers of younger people reach childbearing age — the world's population would not be expected to level off until it reached about 8.5 billion people late in the next century.

If, as most experts expect, the year 2020, not 2000, is realistic for this goal, population will then already number 8 billion and population will stabilize at 10.7 billion. Nine out of every 10 of these people would live in the developing world. Another 20 years' delay would mean a final world crowd of 13.5 billion — triple today's number.

Time, then, is the key factor — and the one that is seldom appreciated even by heads of state. As World Bank President Robert McNamara puts it, "The time lost in temporizing with population problems is simply irrecoverable. It can never be made up." Urgency, then, is what is called for. The recent good news of declining growth rates shows that there is hope for a livable world — but only if greater population control efforts are made very soon.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
July 23, 1905

NEW YORK — A 12-inch shell loaded with only a small charge of dynamite, the world's most effective explosive, will crumple in the side of the heaviest armor-clad vessel, though the shell fell short of the mark by 20 feet, according to a series of tests just carried out at the government proving grounds at Sandy Hook, N.J. Maj. Beverly Dunn, after whom the explosive is named, said there: "It is the highest explosive so far invented, that, contained within the chamber of an armor-piercing shell, will contain itself until after the shell has passed through the armor." The explosive is a closely guarded government secret, and foreign nations have sought in vain to learn its composition.

Fifty Years Ago  
July 23, 1930

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "All the world must breathe more freely at the news of the ratification of the London Naval Agreement by the U.S. Senate. That the British Parliament will very shortly ratify the London agreement admits scarcely of doubt. Public opinion in the United Kingdom is too strongly in favor of cooperation with the United States in all matters relating to permanent peace for the cavilling of prejudiced naval experts to have any decisive weight. Effective parity between the two principal naval powers, limitation of aircraft carriers and submarines and a 'building holiday' as to capital ships for the next five years are achievements of very solid value."



## Washington and Kremlin Policies — 3

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON — Talking with officials and scholars in the Soviet Union is not very different from talking with their counterparts in the United States. Over the last few weeks, as I listened to officials in both countries talking about Soviet-U.S. relations, I was struck by how they were all long on fears and anxieties but short on answers; by how those who felt it was crucial to try to improve relations were still in the majority but now very much on the defensive; and by how both felt that their societies were drifting toward decisions that would lock them into a long period of high-risk confrontation.

This is not to say or imply that Soviet society, goals and methods are as worthy as ours; on the contrary, we must be careful not to be deluded by the Russians. Rather, it is simply to say that we must not close our eyes, or delude ourselves, about the cold realities.

### Election Year

We are in the grip of an election year in which the principal presidential candidates are trying to outdo one another in the kind of anti-Soviet rhetoric that succeeds mainly in irritating the Soviet leaders and scaring the Congress. In this hysterical atmosphere, Congress is doing clever things like voting hundreds of millions of dollars to de-mobilize a battleship and an aircraft carrier when the Navy cannot even man the ships it already has afloat. The Soviet Union seems to me on the verge of one of its worst bouts of paranoia about U.S. designs. "What's really going on?" I was repeatedly asked in Moscow. In such a climate, the Russians are readying their next five-year plan, which will set the direction and framework of policy. Most important was that the single most important factor in formulating this plan will be the foreign policy of the next U.S. president.

One policy gaining popularity in the United States now — simply to get strong and get tough — is not a serious answer. The Soviet Union is quite capable of staying strong and being tough too, and has far greater discipline than the United States to do this. But the essential nonsense of the ultra-conservative U.S. position can be found in the mouths of its advocates who insist that nothing we can do in the next few years will enable us to catch up with the Russians militarily. That will take many years, they say. What do these advocates of ultimate strength want us to do in the meantime? Certainly not grovel and bluff, they say.

### Afghan Issue

What can we do in the next few years to maintain our interests and peace as we and our allies sensibly rebuild our military establishments? First, the United States needs to respond to Afghanistan in a way that Moscow will take seriously, that our allies will follow, and that Americans can support for more than six months. Something that might fit this need would be to treat Afghanistan as the limiting factor in U.S. relations with Moscow, not as the controlling factor. This means that Moscow should be given to understand that relations with the United States in different fields cannot go beyond certain limits until its aggression against Afghanistan is remedied. It also means that the United States should not deny itself arrangements with Moscow that are in our mutual interests, and that we should not take positions that we and our friends cannot sustain.

Americans have little tolerance for ambiguous relationships. To our European and Japanese allies, however, it is the very stuff of diplomacy both to trade and arm, to agree and disagree. They will not go along with embargoes on trade and diplomacy against the Soviet Union. But they have accepted limitations on trade and diplomacy in the past and will again, if they are consulted. If the United States and its allies can agree on limits on grain sales, technology transfers and the like, Moscow will not be able to ignore this. And U.S. farmers and businessmen will not be put at a unilateral disadvantage.

### Arms Treaty

The treaty on limiting strategic arms should also be ratified as soon as feasible. To reduce the risk of nuclear war and to hold Soviet nuclear

programs in some check, which is what the treaty does, is in the vital interest of the United States despite Afghanistan. Ratification of the treaty is also the central element in preventing a further deterioration in relations, judging by my two weeks of talks with Soviet officials last month.

Second, the United States needs a set of contacts with the Russians to reduce miscalculations and lay the basis for possible future improvements in relations. These contacts should be the kind that U.S. conservatives and liberals alike could support so that they could not be so easily blown away by politics. They could include the following, all of which many Soviet officials told me were agreeable to them:

1. Two regularly scheduled meetings each year between the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state.

Neither side would have to make the decision to "ask" for a meeting and thus appear "weak." In the last few years, we have spent more time bargaining about whether to meet than negotiating the substance of our problems. This would be the

proper forum for discussing high-risk problems like Afghanistan and Iran.

2. An annual meeting — not negotiations — between the chairman of the U.S. joint chiefs of staff and his Soviet counterpart.

Lower-level military contacts in the past have had a mutually beneficial and calming effect that could not have been achieved through civilian intermediaries.

3. A round of meetings — not negotiations — between arms-control experts on both sides about problems of verifying arms agreements in the 1980s.

Future arms-control agreements will be much harder to verify than past ones because of the smaller sizes and greater mobility of new weapons systems and because of the proliferation of conventional and nuclear arms. These problems will be every bit as serious for Moscow as for Washington. If Moscow expects us to take its calls for arms control seriously, it will have to begin to take the problems of verification more seriously.

The Soviet Union — facing some large-scale economic and political

problems that do not have ready solutions, and with vast untapped military power — probably presents a greater challenge to the world than ever before. That was demonstrated in its decision to invade Afghanistan, and in what I saw as the decision to stay there for a long time. But I did come away from my conversations in the Soviet Union with the feeling that Soviet leaders, having acted against Afghanistan, are now in a generally reactive mood. I sensed that they expect the United States to increase military spending and to be more competitive, but that beyond a certain point they will react accordingly. Neither the United States, nor the Soviet Union, will give up very much, but the choice is basically Washington's about how far the competition will go in the next few years.

Leslie H. Gelb, director of the State Department's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs from January 1977, to July, 1979, is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This is the last of three articles written for The New York Times.

## Blurred Messages in Moscow

By Flora Lewis

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has launched its Olympics with a solemn extravaganza that is nothing short of breathtaking. Whether or not your taste runs to watching thousands of lavishly costumed youths folk-dancing on a vast athletic field in maneuvers so precisely timed that they make the Rockettes look like eccentric individualists, the organization of it all is impressive.

Some 16,000 were collected to perform at the opening show alone. Many thousands more young people have been mobilized to serve as interpreters, guides, guards and orderkeepers, as well as an estimated half million soldiers, police and secret police to keep everyone in line. And the proceedings are going like clockwork: the huge fleet of buses all running on time while normal traffic is almost stopped; Russians winning gold medals; athletes and visitors virtually quarantined in their assigned cells in the honeycomb. Smooth, no incidents, no jarring notes.

From the rare opportunities to inquire, it seems that ordinary Russians, whose perception of world opinion was the real target of the boycott of the Summer Games inaugurated by the United States, have scarcely noticed anything amiss. They are thrilled and proud, as Moscow intended. With skillful mastery of its media, so far the Kremlin has won its boycott bet.

It is strange, in the midst of this monumental display of complete social control, to hear that a U.S. federal court has ruled the registration of young men for a possible draft to be unconstitutional and that the Supreme Court will review the decision.

The Soviet press, which gave plenty of space to protests and denunciation of the "new militarism" and "aggressiveness" that it says registration means in the United States, has shown their will-

ed States, has ignored the court ruling. Doubtless, it would be too hard to explain to people who have to submit to some kind of conscription in every walk of life, in almost every thought and gesture, that Americans argue about which government rules to accept.

Russians are told they serve three years in the army for peace, including pacification of Afghanistan. Slogans everywhere proclaim the Olympics are "in the name of peace." Most people here believe it, and if something is wrong in the world, it is someone else's fault. Dissidents are banished. Moscow is sealed.

The idea of the Olympic boycott in the first place was to send a message over the heads of the Kremlin to the Soviet people that the slogans aren't the real story, that people outside their borders don't trust Moscow's "peaceful" intentions.

It wasn't a bad idea. Sport is one thing Soviet citizens can talk about freely, criticize, be fully informed about without distortion. This is a highly televised country, and TV, unlike the press and radio, can't be made to show what isn't there. It can only suppress what does happen, and the leaders were obviously worried that the gaps in the sporting parade of the nations would provoke disturbing doubts and questions among people carefully insulated from his enforced internal exile at Gorki.

Perhaps some notion of dissenting views will trickle through as Olympic gold medals are distributed to unaccompanied winners, in the absence of known champions. Then what?

The Russians have shown their power to mobilize, organize, dominate their own people's understanding of the world around them through these Olympics. What are Americans showing about their will-

ingness to defend the rights that Russians do not have? Blamed from news about trade embargoes and the like.

But the message was blurred. Europeans and other Western nations which sent teams but refused to show their flags were named as participants on the opening day of the Games, and what amounted to their eyelash flicker of disapproval for their hosts drew no attention. The outgoing Olympic chairman, Lord Killanin, proclaimed to the Soviet audience, without a hint of irony, his admiration for those who demonstrated their "complete independence to travel and to compete," although it must have given Andrei the idea of even registering for service seems to provoke such distaste that it is challenged, both as a principle and on the grounds of sex discrimination. Obviously, the U.S. armed forces couldn't possibly use all the young women who might be eligible; they can't even use all the men. It is one thing for feminism to insist that women be allowed to choose a military career; quite another to say the United States cannot call on its men to serve without calling on women, too.

Forgoing the chance to compete in Moscow was a real sacrifice for the athletes who trained single-mindedly for years, but they are few. All the missiles ever dreamed of are meaningless if the rest of America's youth is not willing to inscribe its readiness to be organized in defense of the country and its blessedly unorganized principles. Even if it doesn't get through to their masses, the Soviet leaders will know how to read that message.

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## Letters

### Waiting for a Signal

Almost all Westerners have become aware of the cruelty and suppression that has gone unchecked in Iran since the mullahs kidnapped a revolution that had stood against inequality and social injustice.

However, this is not to say that those living in Iran continue to be unaware of this seemingly obvious reality, though they are constantly threatened by various forces of intimidation. The most notable of these are the so-called "Revolutionary Guards" consisting primarily of former thieves and murderers who have now found it more lucrative to work with the authorities. Nevertheless, despite this and other coercive measures such as executing advocates of human dignity on trumped-up charges of drug smuggling and the like, resistance to political oppression has not slackened.

Pamphlets calling for the restoration of law and order, human dignity, economic sanity and general disarmament have continued to flow

in abundance. Furthermore, the clandestine radio station, Voice of Free Iran, continues to bring hope to the majority of Iranians, and in particular the armed forces who wait impatiently for the signal to rise against anarchy and hypocrisy.

MORAD KHAIVARY,  
London.

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## Beware of The Gun Of July

By Stephen S. Rose

WASHINGTON — The note that did not ring the Republican convention in Kansas, Missouri and general elections on national security could yet be as upsetting way to those who intend to support one of his rivals. This disharmony lies in the essence of the foreign message coming out of the convention, and the lackadaisical, deceptive which that call was sounded. I have in mind something goes beyond the well-publicized that Reagan and his per been unable to bring them support a military draft, the cal signal and instrument of al preparedness. They have been unable to call how th to pony up the extra score lions of dollars that their budgets will consume.

What is more disconcerting that Reagan people blithely to acknowledge that there consistencies to be explained. The draft question is a with a friendly bow in the c of Reagan's libertarianism, ignores that Reagan, who in respect to the draft, th cement should not be tell tens how to lead their lives has a special obligation to how his expensive, activ can be conducted without on citizen's lives.

The budget question is a with an even more grinning the direction of Reagan e policies, as though, any should know that freeing economy will mark al bountiful resources requ for his chosen national ecicy. The logic is beautiful calar.

Perhaps one should no demanding of a political prating its certainty that th for which it was condemn years past are now the su conventional wisdom. The sense in Detroit that r cliches have been transform mainstream truths and itions that formerly neede g and need to only to be a g. The Republicans have c themselves that, though it the presidency in eight of years, the republic's unwar taken place strictly on De time. Only the unrecor "hard right" spreads, blam to the Nixon-Ford-er period. The party is full of gratulation for its tough, and courageous grasp of national scene, and Jimmy its perfect foil. But only itently do the Republicans me to be describing the real

Most of the time this v Plans ention and a party prep war on, better, for a model which the United States wi without such suffer, or inconvencence.

Typically, Anne Amis without evident embarr that the way to bring the tages home from Iran and viet troops home from Afg was to send Mr. Carter Plains, Ga. Loud applause.

The prevailing assum been that the United States its productive machine in b outpace the Soviet Union i ably short order, and th down the Kremlin by the tion of a hidden U.S. qual quality hidden from Mir anyway, national will.

The talks in the convent long tazed the Democratic liberal left for being a vic vict power and excessively of the Soviet Union. But a went a long way in Detroit rining an illusion of its ow belief that the Russians faced down and that they cept the permanent and lab 2 position that so many of tives are ready to stick on the

Henry Kissinger damed (take daring) to say that ne — as well as strength and nces to deal with Soviet ex policy. But he was strugg stream in saying that and h earn a right to say it, so to backing away from his fam for a bipartisan foreign pol

The Republican Party to turn things around, in with a president who for Cold War conservatism s many to lack the sense of tics — the sense of how t next up with each other would be essential to purs foreign policy goals.

What can be said about that claims the country's most serious challenge to th al in the two centuries of tence," but says this while prestily as though it had n in the world?

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# Radar Shows Possibility of Mars Water

Located 20-40 Inches Under Planet's Crust

By George Alexander  
LOS ANGELES, July 22 (LAT) — Based on measurements of Mars made with the 210-foot diameter Goldstone radar on the Mojave Desert in Southern California, two scientists believe that they have found patches of liquid water buried just below the surface of the Red Planet.

Stanley Zisk, a radar specialist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Haystack Observatory at Westford, Mass., and Peter Mouginis-Mark, a Brown University geologist in Providence, R.I., only recently analyzed some radar data taken by the Goldstone instrument back in 1971 and 1973.

The echoes that bounced off a region of Mars known as Solis Lacus (Lake of the Sun), an approximately 600-by-300-mile area in the planet's southern hemisphere, were characteristic of a surface that is both highly reflective and smooth, Mr. Zisk said yesterday in a telephone interview from his home in Belmont, Mass.

Moreover, the reflectivity seemed to change with time, he added, growing greater as the Goldstone antenna continued to bounce radar pulses off the planet throughout the late spring and the summer of 1971 and 1973.

## Signal Pattern

This is the sort of signal pattern that one would expect to see from water, Mr. Zisk explained, if it had been ice in the spring and then melted to become liquid later in the warmth of summer. "Ice is all but transparent to the frequency used during those tests," the MIT specialist said, "while liquid water is very reflective."

Mr. Zisk said that his and Mr. Mouginis-Mark's interpretation of these radar echo patterns was speculative, but he quickly added that "we also haven't been able to come up with alternative ideas that would explain the reflectivity and the smoothness."

If there is water at Solis Lacus, it does not exist as a surface body, "like a lake or inland sea here on earth; the Martian atmosphere is too thin to hold down any liquid water on the planet's surface. Instead, Mr. Zisk said, the water may be anywhere from 20 to 40 inches below the reddish-brown surface in the form of damp soil or pools of subsurface water.

Two Viking Orbiter spacecraft, placed in orbit around Mars by the United States four years ago, found unmistakable evidence that some liquid — most likely water — oozed down the slopes of Mars, cutting channels and flowing out across low-lying plains.

# U.S. Firm Plans To Make Insulin By Gene Splicing

INDIANAPOLIS, July 22 (UPI) — The pharmaceutical firm Eli Lilly & Co. announced yesterday that it will use genetically altered bacteria to mass produce human insulin here and in England in what may be the first commercial application of gene splicing.

Frederic Lloyd, vice president of production operations, said that genetics research and insulin production could begin in 1982 at a genetics research plant already under construction here. He said that construction of a recombinant NA plant also is under way at Lilly's Dist. Products Ltd. plant near Liverpool, England. DNA is the molecular basis of heredity in humans.

Company officials said that the new biosynthetic insulin already is being tested on eight persons at a Lilly plant in England. Human tests follow extensive laboratory experiments and animal studies.

It could be the first practical application of gene-splicing, or recombinant DNA techniques, a new field of molecular biology that lets man alter the genes which control heredity.

# Esther Mohr Raushenbush Dies, Was President of Sarah Lawrence

NEW YORK, July 22 (NYT) — Esther Mohr Raushenbush, 82, president emerita of Sarah Lawrence College, died after a heart attack yesterday in Quebec, where she was vacationing.

Mrs. Raushenbush first joined the college in 1935 to teach English and to help design a new freshmen studies program. In 1946, she became dean of the college, and she was active in the development of the graduate studies program and programs for training teachers. She was named president of Sarah Lawrence in 1965 and held that position until her retirement in 1969.

From 1970 to 1979, Mrs. Raushenbush served as consultant to the John Hay Whitney Foundation, helping develop educational and economic programs for minority groups as a member of its advisory committee.

7 Dead in U.S. Air Crash  
GRAND CANYON, Ariz., July 21 (UPI) — A plane taking off on a sightseeing tour of the Grand Canyon crashed and exploded in flames today, killing seven of the eight persons aboard. The survivor was hospitalized in critical condition.

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**AUTOBAHN INCIDENT** — A rescue worker is lowered from a helicopter to the cabin of an Austrian truck that skipped over the edge of a 200-foot high bridge on the Gniessen to Dortmund Highway in West Germany. The driver and a companion were taken up to the copter unhurt.

# Heat Keeps Grip on U.S. Despite Rain in Southwest

By Peter Applebome

DALLAS, July 22 (NYT) — A tropical disturbance that drifted inland provided some respite from the heat throughout the Southwest yesterday and helped give the parched city its first rain in a month.

Dallas still recorded its 29th day of temperatures above 100 degrees, however, and forecasters said there was no sign that the heat wave had peaked. More than 1,200 heat-related deaths have been recorded in the Southwest and Middle West in the last month.

In the New York area, the temperature rose to 102, sending hundreds of thousands to the beaches. "There is no way to say that the worst is over," said Dick Lyle, a forecaster with the National Weather Service in Fort Worth. "We have not had a marked cooling, but when you've been 110 or 108 and you get down to 100, it feels a lot better."

**Substantial Drop**  
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# Future of 102 Million Acres in Alaska Is at Stake in Senate Debate

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, July 22 (NYT) — The Senate began debate yesterday on the bitterly contested Alaska lands bill, as President Carter called the issue "the most important decision on conservation Congress will face in this century."

At stake is the future use of millions of acres of forest, mountains, prairies, lakes, rivers, tundra, islands and fjords. The debate pits conservationists backed by Mr. Carter and his administration, who want to preserve as much land as possible in a condition as pristine as the state of Alaska, which, allied with timber, oil and mining interests, would like to open as much land as possible for economic development.

The bill under consideration, drafted by the Senate Energy Committee, would place 102 million acres under permanent federal protection as national parks, wildlife refuges, wild and scenic rivers, and national forests.

A bill passed last year by the House of Representatives would place more land — 128 million acres — under federal control. The House bill also gives stricter protection to the environment, closing a substantially larger proportion of the lands to timbering, drilling and mining.

**Lesser Evil**  
The Senate is expected to act by the end of this week, after which a conference of the two chambers of Congress will meet to resolve differences. Then the two houses will have to vote on the conference report.

Alaska and its allies are reluctantly supporting the Energy Committee bill as the lesser of two evils. The status quo is not considered a satisfactory option for the state because Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus, acting for the president, has withdrawn more than 100 million acres from use by Alaska under the Antiquities Act of 1906. The

lands can be restored to use only by congressional action. Under the Energy Committee bill, much of the land under federal protection could still be used for timbering, mining or oil exploration.

Environmentalists, with the strong backing of the administration, are urging the Senate to support substitute legislation offered by Sen. Paul Tsongas, D-Mass., which resembles the House version. The Tsongas amendments would put considerably more acreage into wilderness areas and other highly protected classifications, and reduce the amount of land for national forests and other classifications

where exploitation of resources is permitted. A major area of conflict is the William O. Douglas Arctic National Wildlife Range, where the state would like to permit seismic drilling for oil. Conservationists want to block drilling until much more study is conducted, to protect the

range for migrating herds of caribou and other wildlife.

At a rally in the East Room of the White House for environmentalists and other members of the Alaska Coalition, including native Alaskans and union groups, Mr. Carter said preserving Alaska's natural resources was his "number-one environmental priority."

He observed that the Tsongas amendments would permit exploration for oil in all offshore areas and 95 percent of the land area, and would close less than 10 percent of Alaska to sports hunting. "Alaska's beauty, diversity and resources are absolutely irreplaceable," he also said. "We cannot afford to be shortsighted. We owe our children and our country so much more."

Other matters that Congress is to consider in the 42 working days before scheduled adjournment on Oct. 4 include a possible tax cut. The House Ways and Means Committee, the Senate Finance Committee and the budget committees of both houses are to hold hearings on assorted tax reduction measures.

**Spur to Inflation Feared**  
The president met with congressional leaders today, but there were differing reports on whether a consensus was reached on a tax cut next year.

Sen. Russell Long, who favors a tax cut beginning Jan. 1, told reporters after the meeting that "we are not at war or at odds ... perhaps we will coalesce."

Sen. Wendell Ford, D-Ky., said in a separate interview that "the basic consensus of the group" was that there would be no stampede "into any political tax cut."

"So a political tax cut is basically out," Sen. Ford reported.

Sen. Long, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said that he believed a tax withholding reduction should begin Jan. 1 "and that we ought to do something about depreciation and that ought to apply to orders that are being placed now." He would not say how large a tax cut he favors.

He described the sentiments at the meeting by saying, "We weren't in total agreement, but we weren't in total disagreement either."

**Japanese Camps Study Is Backed**  
WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI) — The House voted today to create a special commission to investigate President Franklin D. Roosevelt's order that forced 120,000 Japanese-Americans into internment camps for the duration of World War II.

Although the bill would authorize only an investigation, it could open the way for Japanese-Americans to file financial claims against the United States.

A recent proposal would pay \$15,000 plus \$15 per day to people who were interned, mostly in California, or to their heirs.

**Miller Warns Against Tax Cut This Year**  
WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP) — Treasury Secretary William Miller cautioned Congress today that hasty action to cut taxes in this election year could make it even more difficult to stop inflation and reverse the economic recession.

However, Mr. Miller held out the hope of a tax cut next year. "If designed with care and deliberation as part of an overall economic program, such action may well improve our economic performance over the next several years," he said.

Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker told the Senate Banking Committee today that it was too soon for Congress to consider a tax cut because of the uncertainty of the U.S. economy. More details page 7.

Mr. Miller was the first witness as the House Ways and Means Committee, reacting to Republican calls for immediate action on tax cuts, opened hearings on whether any tax reduction is desirable given the state of the economy.

The chairman of the committee, Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., said that voters are telling him that they support efforts to hold down federal spending and reduce the budget deficit in an effort to conquer inflation.

**Deficits Increase Inflation**  
"They very clearly understand that tax cuts increase deficits and deficits increase inflation — as well as interest rates," Rep. Ullman said. "In my travels, the message is be-

coming increasingly blunt: 'We don't want a political tax cut.'"

The hearings were scheduled after Republicans and their presidential nominee, Ronald Reagan, called for passage this summer of a \$36-billion tax cut, which, starting next Jan. 1, would reduce individual income tax rates by an average of 10 percent.

Mr. Miller said that backers of any such across-the-board tax reduction should weigh its effects on inflation.

"Over the past 15 years, every period of economic expansion has driven the rate of inflation to new heights at the top of the [business] cycle," he said. "The ensuing periods of contraction have temporarily

lowered the rate of inflation, but each time the rate of inflation at the trough has been higher than before."

President Carter and his advisers say that any action to reduce taxes should be delayed until next year, when they predict that the current recession will have reached bottom and a recovery will have started.

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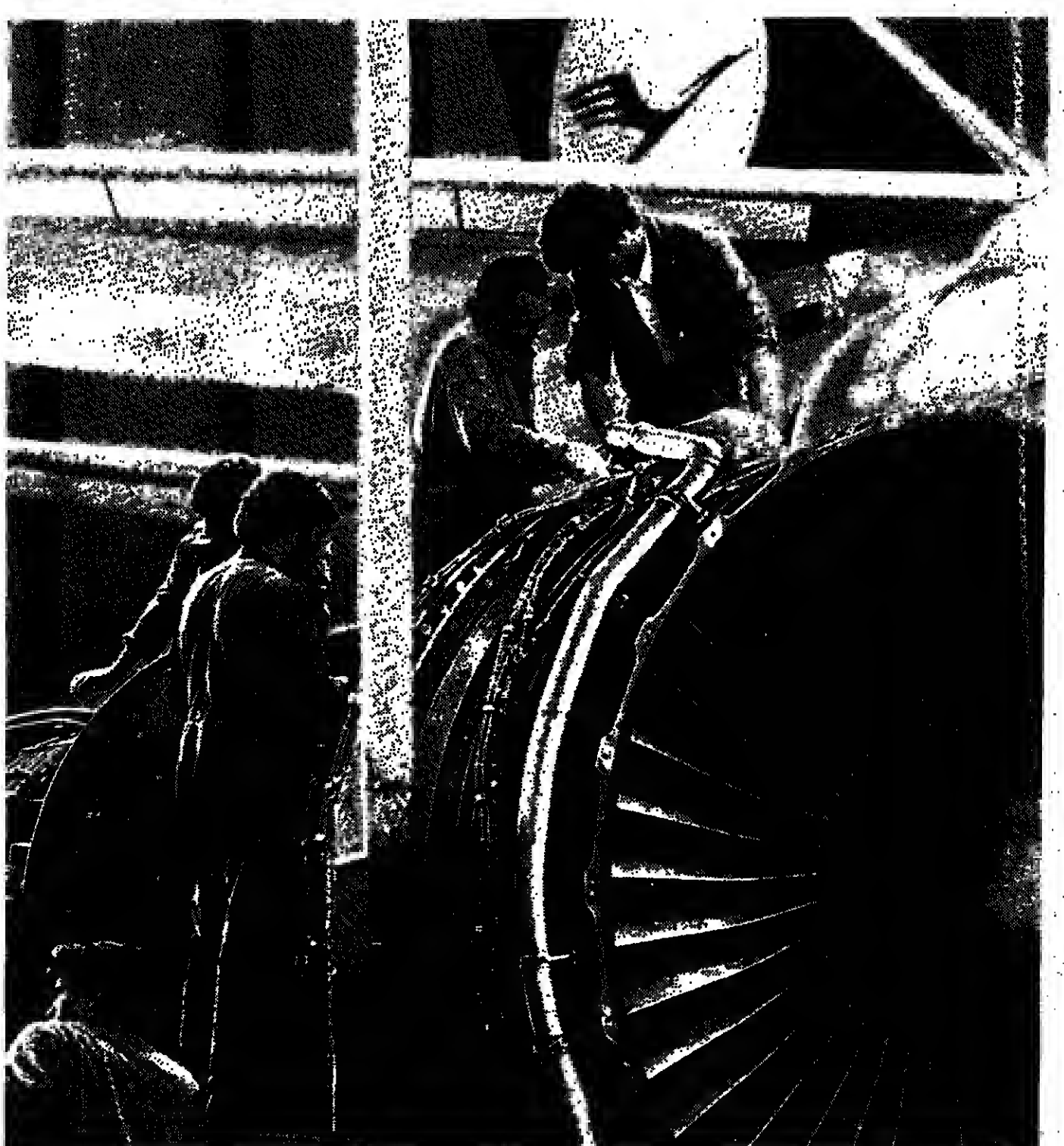
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Pop Music

# A Rock Singer With a Quebec Accent

By Charles Greenfield

PARIS (IHT) — When Quebec's top female rock singer, Diane Dufresne, kicked off a recent French tour at the Palais, she had already arranged with the promoters that the concert would coincide with her province's Fete de St. Jean, the summer solstice, and that everyone should come dressed for the occasion in Quebec's colors, blue and white.

So there she was on stage, singing up a storm in her three-octave soprano Quebecois, wearing a Felliniesque see-through body stocking with strategically placed white feathers, a blue paper fleur de lis pinned on her right breast, and a flamboyant white orchid headpiece. Even for a Paris crowd accustomed to campy high jinks, it made for a lively evening.

Tossed about her setup in an interview a few days later, Dufresne laughed as she sat quietly in her Marais apartment, looking small and rather sober in jeans, a silk blouse, and black-and-white high heels.

"I've always been a clown and singing is my way of giving energy to the public," she said. "In Quebec my audience and I start working together before the show even begins. A few years back I gave them Fellini as a theme and everyone came dressed like characters out of his films. It was sheer folly! As to the costumes I wear during a performance, people often tell me they're in poor taste or bizarre, remarks I don't pay much attention to. What really counts is that they amuse people and I feel comfortable in them so I won't slip on stage while I'm jumping around in my act."

A Very Special Day

Asked why she had chosen a French-Canadian festival to highlight her opening night, she replied, "Before I came to the Palais in late June, I had decided beforehand that whatever the outcome of the referendum in Quebec was — it turned out, despite the lack of a majority, to be 40 percent out compared to 7 percent out five years ago — I would celebrate the show with the referendum in mind. Although I'm not political in my life or songs, what does concern me as a French-speaking Canadian American living in an English-dominated society is my identity in Quebec today."

"La Fete de St. Jean is almost a national holiday at home, a sort of Bastille Day carnival when we all go around at night carrying torches in the street and singing our folk songs in the open air. For us it's a very special day!"

Dufresne, who is 35, was raised in a working-class neighborhood of east Montreal, but it was New York City, where she vacationed with her parents, that gave her the first inkling that one day she would be in show business. "My father was an insurance salesman and he used to drive us down in his old Dodge and we'd stay in a hotel for a couple of days and go to Radio City and see the Ice Follies."

When she was 13, her father told her that her mother was dying. Two years later she had to assume the role of surrogate mother for the family, which included her baby

brother and sister. "It was a terrible shock," she said. "But with my father in a state of severe depression, my brother and sister to feed and clean up after, and all the other household chores, I had little choice."

"Fortunately there was music and at night I would go to rock 'n' roll contests with my chum and swing to the Platters and Elvis. When I first saw Elvis on the Ed Sullivan Show — before they censored him from the hips down — I said to myself, 'My God! Is he for real?' It was a source of freedom for me, like someone had opened up a door. A man who spread his legs like that and to top it off could sing so damn well! I was really hooked. After that I knew I wanted to be a singer."

Studied Nursing

To please her father, however, Dufresne went to night school to study nursing, but at the same time took voice lessons and diction classes. "Coming from east Montreal with my thick accent I first had to learn how to pronounce the words correctly."

At 21, she left Montreal for Paris where she studied drama with Francoise Rosay and singing with Jean Lemerle.

In 1971, after a few years of playing small nightclubs and cabarets, she met a young musician and arranger, Francois Cousineau, and an up-and-coming songwriter from Montreal, Luc Plamondon, with whom she scored her first big hit, "J'ai rencontré l'homme de ma vie," in the summer of 1972. This was followed by her first LP, "Tiens ton ben j'arrive," (Hold on Tight I'm Coming), and another hit, "Chanson pour Elvis" in 1975.

By the end of 1978, her name had appeared on the marquee of the Olympia in Paris for her first one-man show. In April, 1979, she had a starring role in the ambitious but ill-fated French rock opera by Michel Berger (music) and Plamondon (lyrics), "Starmania," at the Palais des Congres.

Like many successful female performers, among them Bette Midler and the late Janis Joplin, her stage presence is a skillful blend of theater and rock singing talent, combining mocking, even aggressive phrasing with tender end-line quavers, as if her voice were an instrument to both hector and seduce the audience.

In her latest LP, aptly titled, "Striptease," Dufresne sings about subjects ranging from sex and personal fantasies — "Yvette/Dans mes draps/Quand l'es pas la/Penses-tu qu'il s'en va de la/Je m'entends des miettes!" (It's cold inside my sheets when you're not there... Do you think I'll put up with just crumbs?) — to folly that leads to madness: "J'demande plus rien au monde/J'accepte ma folie/Comme une maladie" (I ask nothing from anyone. I live my folly like a disease.)

Scream

Yet, for all the zany clothes and aggressive lyrics, she is always conscious of her role as an entertainer, that, someone in control. "During my concert I often try to make my voice reach its limits," she said and

then suddenly uttered a short, shrill scream.

"When I yell like this I always try to keep it under control, whereas during concert, the opposite effect is usually achieved. It sounds natural. In fact I never scream for the sake of screaming."

Asked about her future in a profession where 35-year-old rock singers are more the exception than the rule, she smiled and answered: "Frankly I don't find getting older very funny. Physically it gets harder each year and I know I won't be able to keep up this pace until I'm 60. But I've confidence in life. In 'Starmania' I sang a song called, 'Les Adieux d'un Sex Symbol,' which I think sums it up nicely."

Un jour je dirai bye bye  
A tout ce show business  
A tout ce stress, a tout ce stress  
Bye bye ma jeunesse.



Quebecois singer Dufresne

## Scholarship

# The Ultimate 'Measure' Of a Shakespeare Play

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON (NYT) — When a new edition of Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" is published this year by the Modern Language Association of America, it will be a time for celebration.

The editor, Mark Eccles, a retired professor of English at the University of Wisconsin, began work on it more than 30 years ago and has probably become the world's leading expert on the comedy.

His will be a variorum edition, designed to record every usable fact and opinion about the play, every significant textual variant, every influential interpretation of the play, every available piece of evidence about the dates of history.

Revived Enterprise

The appearance of "Measure for Measure" expected around October, will indicate that a monumental scholarly enterprise is regaining vigor after a long period of dormancy. The enterprise is the New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare, conceived in the 1860s by Horace Howard Furness, a Philadelphia trial lawyer who went deaf, turned his talents to the library and became America's most eminent Shakespearean scholar.

Furness and his son H.H. Furness Jr. edited 19 of Shakespeare's 37 plays. They put up the money to publish their volumes, under the imprint of J.B. Lippincott & Co. When private funds were no longer available, the Variorum needed institutional support, and in 1933 it became a project of the Modern Language Association.

In 1973, the association gave the Variorum an interest-free loan of up to \$25,000 to augment the revolving fund, which then stood at about the same amount. Many of their editions are still available as paperback reprints from Dover Publications.

But their variorum editions are out of date, overtaken by the annual flood of Shakespeare scholarship. "Measure for Measure," last revised in 1977, 22 years after the last Variorum edition, "Richard II," "Measure for Measure" is in press, and 23 other titles are in preparation. But "much work remains to be done," as one of the two general editors, Robert K. Turner Jr., said in a recent letter inviting scholars to volunteer.

The letter, noted that four plays, including "Pericles" and "The Taming of the Shrew," had never appeared in variorum form and presented a special problem. The others are "Two Gentlemen of Verona" and "Two Noble Kinsmen," which has been disputed as part of the Shakespeare canon. In addition, Turner, a professor of English at the University of Wisconsin, reported that the variorum editions of seven plays, including "Hamlet" and "The Tempest," needed revision.

The variorum editions are the starting place not only for students and scholars, but for actors and directors trying to interpret it. To shed light on an elusive or problematic line, the variorum cites the best thinking on Shakespeare in the last 3 1/2 centuries.

The term variorum was first used for scholarly editions of classical authors, as in the Latin phrase "editio cum notis variorum," meaning an edition with the notes of editors. Furness' project was new because there had already been several such editions in England.

Reference Tool

The variorum is designed not as a reading edition, but as a reference tool. A typical page contains a few lines of Shakespeare floating like a piece of driftwood on a sea of footnotes. About half of each volume is found in the appendix, including essays on relevant topics.

"Variorum editing requires special temperament and special talent," Turner said. In the past, he said, the project has had problems with promising scholars "who defected or who could not tolerate the grind." In these cases, the editorial committee reassigned the plays. "Variorum work is not for beginners," Turner warned.

Matthew W. Black, former curator of the Furness Memorial Library at the University of Pennsylvania, took 25 years on "Richard II." Thomas W. Baldwin, who is 90 and retired from the University of Illinois, began editing "The Comedy of Errors" about 50 years ago; he said he was still "slaving away at it, trying to finish it before it finishes me." A Brandeis University professor, John Hazel Smith, has been assigned to help Baldwin complete the "Comedy" without error.

The general editors, Turner and Richard Knowles of the University of Wisconsin, prefer to assign teams of two or three to each play "so they don't die before they finish."

Editors offer three basic reasons for taking up the task. They want to improve the understanding of Shakespeare; they want to do something important in their discipline, and they want to be remembered.

"Everybody wants some kind of immortality," Turner said. "A scholar's immortality, secular though it may be, is to be known to other scholars."

From the vantage point of Shakespeare's play, the variorum edition looks backward and forward — back to the sources, the texts on which Shakespeare drew, and forward to the generations of readers who brought their own viewpoints to bear on Shakespeare's art. Great critics like Samuel Johnson and Coleridge and Goethe told as much about their own ages as about Shakespeare.

The New Variorum editors have made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain financing from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Last year, in rejecting a request for \$402,000 to support work on five plays, the federal agency said that project costs were too high and that the "sheer size of critical writing" on Shakespeare "mitigated against a variorum edition."

Specialists evaluating the proposal encouraged the editors to use computer technology, but Turner and Knowles bristled at the idea. The goal of a variorum editor, they said, was not merely to collect evidence and commentary, but also to evaluate and synthesize it, a task requiring a "controlling intelligence" such as no computer could exercise.

## Letter Fetches \$6,600

LONDON, July 22 (AP) — A letter written by King Charles I during the English civil war to Prince Rupert, his nephew and dandified commander of the Royalist cavalry, telling him to leave the country, fetched \$6,600 (\$15,700) at a Sotheby's auction yesterday. It was one of 30 letters and orders in the sale sent to Rupert by the king, who lost the war and was executed by Oliver Cromwell.

# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	In	5 Yr.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open	Close
43 1/4	ACE	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	ADM	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	AG	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	AI	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	AL	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	AM	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	AN	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	AO	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	AP	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	AR	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	AS	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	AT	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	AV	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	AW	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	AX	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	AY	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	AZ	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BA	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BB	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BC	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BD	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BE	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BF	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BG	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BH	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BI	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BJ	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BK	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BL	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BM	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BN	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BO	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BP	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BQ	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BR	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BS	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BT	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BV	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BW	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BX	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BY	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	BZ	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	CA	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	CB	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	CC	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	CD	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	CE	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	CF	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	CG	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	CH	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	CI	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	CJ	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	CK	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	100	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
43 1/4	CL	27 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	100	100	10						



**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS****Rolls-Royce Rejects Australian Bid**

LONDON, July 22 (AP-DJ) — Directors of Rolls-Royce Motors today rejected a proposal by the Bell Group of Australia to bid for 25 percent of the U.K. firm's shares.

The Bell offer was to be effective only if the proposed merger between Rolls-Royce and Vickers does not go through, and if the Rolls-Royce directors permit registration of the shares so acquired by the Bell group.

The directors said it is a "cardinal principle of Rolls-Royce Motors" that remains under British control. Otherwise, it would lose the right to use the name Rolls-Royce associated trademarks. The board reiterated that it believes the proposed merger with Vickers is in the best interests of shareholders and employees.

**Rhone-Poulenc Plans U.S. Investment**

PARIS, July 22 (AP-DJ) — The Rhone-Poulenc chemical and textile group said today it intends to invest an average \$50 million a year to develop its U.S. production of rare earths, silicones, agrochemicals and animal feed.

The group considers an effort of this magnitude is necessary to benefit from the rapidly growing U.S. markets for chemicals, pharmaceuticals, agro-products and communication equipment.

The group's U.S. unit, which recorded sales equivalent to 1.5 billion francs (\$371 million) last year, will concentrate its major industrial investments this year and in 1981 in the two fields where it wants to consolidate its position as a world leader — rare earths and silicones.

**U.S., Italian Firms Supply Saudi Hospital**

LOS ANGELES, July 22 (Reuters) — National Medical Enterprises said a joint venture in which it is a participant received a \$362.6-million contract covering expanded medical operations in Taif, Saudi Arabia.

The joint venture includes National Medical and the Italian consortium Fonderia Elettrica Aluminio e Elegg.

National Medical said the contract represents a new award within the framework of the \$1-billion medical management contract received by the company last March for work in connection with the al-Hada hospital and rehabilitation complex.

**ITT Concentrates European TV Output**

STUTTGART, July 22 (AP-DJ) — International Telephone & Telegraph will concentrate its European production of television sets and related equipment at Standard Elektrik Lorenz, the big ITT affiliate in West Germany, according to a SEL spokesman.

SEL managing director Horst Rosenbaum told a press conference here that nearly 45 million Deutsche marks have been earmarked for expanding SEL's major television manufacturing plant at Bochum in the next 18 months. Output of the Bochum plant is to be raised to 1 million sets from current production of about 500,000 annually, according to Mr. Rosenbaum.

Other SEL officials explained that TV production facilities at other ITT subsidiaries in Britain and France will not be closed. These facilities would be "restructured" to assemble TV sets and related equipment from parts supplied by SEL.

**Hoffman-La Roche Reports Higher Sales**

BASEL, July 22 (AP-DJ) — Hoffman-La Roche said today that its consolidated sales rose 9.2 percent in the first half to 2.9 billion Swiss francs (\$1.82 billion) from the year-earlier period, outdistancing profit growth.

Actual sales gains measured in local currencies totaled about 17 percent, the Swiss pharmaceutical giant said.

In 1979, the company had registered a 7.2 percent rise in group sales to 5.2 billion francs, along with an 8.9 percent rise in net profit to 219.1 million francs.

**TDK Expects to Top BASF in Audio Tapes**

TOKYO, July 22 (AP-DJ) — TDK Electronics, Japan's leading manufacturer of magnetic tapes for audio equipment, said today that its output of audio tapes is likely to become the largest in the world this year, surpassing production by the West German chemical firm, BASF.

A TDK official said his company's production share in the world last year was 17-18 percent. It is expected to expand to 20 percent or more this year with the support of brisk sales in the United States and Europe.

**More International Banks Turn to CDs**

LONDON, July 22 (AP-DJ) — International banks are making greater and more profitable use of certificates of deposit to fund their international lending activities.

In recent weeks, Nassau, Luxembourg and Hong Kong have opened up as markets for bank CDs. Chemical Bank has introduced a new wrinkle, issuing dollar CDs indexed to special drawing rights of the International Monetary Fund.

However, London remains the major center outside the United States for CDs. The latest available Bank of England statistics show that dollar CDs issued by banks in London expanded to a record 49.31 billion at mid-May from 29.917 billion a year earlier.

CDs are negotiable bearer receipts for large deposits. Usually, they are issued in multiples of \$1 million for deposits that can range between one month and seven years. The most common CD maturities are three and six months.

**Lower Yield**

For banks, CDs have the advantage of usually costing less than normal interbank borrowing since investors will accept a lower yield in return for an instrument that can be sold before maturity in a market that is highly liquid.

Moreover, when interest rates are in a downturn, CDs can provide capital gains in the same way that bonds do. Although CDs are quoted in terms of their yield, the value of a CD in the open market varies inversely with interest rates. Investors are often willing to accept a

**1.89 Million Are Jobless In U.K., a Postwar High**

LONDON, July 22 (AP) — The number of jobless in Britain rose sharply this month, to 1,896,634, or 7.8 percent of the national work force, the highest number out of work since 1936, the Employment Department said today.

That was an increase of 236,950 from last month, underlining Britain's economic woes — particularly the parous state of the country's investment-starved industry.

The grim news was not unexpected and bore out forecasts of 2 million out of work by the end of the year. Union leaders claim 2,000 jobs are being lost every day.

The unemployment figures were issued the day after the Confederation of British Industry, Britain's main employers' organization, warned that more than 2.5 million Britons could be out of work within two years unless inflation, now pegged at an annual rate of 21 percent, and pay hikes are quickly checked.

The Employment Department noted that two-thirds of the big increase since last month was caused by youngsters leaving school.

The number of school-leavers without jobs rose by 109,000 to 295,000, the department disclosed.

The percentage of unemployed in Britain is roughly equivalent to the United States, where the current level is 8 million out of work, or 7.7 percent.

Unemployment is also mounting in Western Europe, but the impact has been patchy. Italy is the worst hit after Britain, with 1.55 million reported jobless last month, or 7.7 percent. Spain has 1.3 million, or 9.4 percent of the labor force, out of work.

At the other end of the scale, Switzerland has virtual full employment, with only 5,000 jobless, or 0.2 percent and in West Germany, 781,300, or 3.4 percent of the work force, is out of work.

**Output Cut Seen by EEC Steel Firms****Deadly Price War Feared by Officials**

BRUSSELS, July 22 (Reuters) — EEC steelmakers are likely to agree to a cut in crude steel production of at least 15 percent in the second half of 1980 from the 1979 period, EEC sources said today.

But a Commission spokesman told reporters during an EEC foreign ministers meeting, which is taking up the Commission's anti-crisis steel plan, that there was no question of calling upon producers to cut their capacity.

A production cut would leave capacity unchanged, the spokesman said, leaving room for growth when the steel market expanded once more.

The spokesman said that without an ordered and balanced cut in production, the steel market, already in bad shape, could worsen. A relapse into a price war, such as the one in 1976-77, which produced the anti-crisis plan, was the alternative, he indicated.

**"Serious Guarantee"**

The spokesman said the production cuts were "the only serious guarantee for long-term employment in the industry."

They would be voluntary and undertaken after unions, producers and the Commission had finished their talks. Producers agreed last week to cease breaking ranks and hold to voluntary crude steel production and finished-product sales targets.

**U.S. Moves Delayed**

WASHINGTON, July 22 (WP) — A tripartite committee to help the ailing U.S. steel industry yesterday suggested no major changes in the government's handling of steel plant closings and their potential hardships on workers and the communities in which they live.

The committee also agreed that a subgroup should be set up to deal with the controversial area of international trade and possibly consider ways to keep some imported steel out of U.S. markets.

The committee members, including Commerce Secretary Philip Klutznick, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall and U.S. trade representative Reubin Askew, said they expect to have all recommendations for the president by the third week of August. The committee had been expected to present those reports yesterday.

**Brandt Panel Sets North-South Summit**

BONN, July 22 (Reuters) — A world summit conference proposed by the Brandt Commission on relations between developing and industrialized countries is to take place in Mexico early next year, Willy Brandt, commission president, said in an interview today.

President Carter and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt have already declared their readiness to take part in such a summit, Mr. Brandt, chairman of West Germany's Social Democratic Party, said in the party's weekly newspaper, Vorwaerts. Other politicians also have been in favor of the meeting, he said.

**Brandt Panel Sets North-South Summit**

Because the Nassau CDs were issued outside the jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve, the banks did not have to set aside reserve requirements, enabling them to pay a somewhat higher rate of interest. However, by issuing negotiable receipts in New York as evidence of the Nassau CDs, the banks were able to create a market for their paper in the United States.

Recently, Luxembourg authorities granted approval for its local banks to issue dollar CDs with a minimum maturity of one month and a maximum denomination of \$50,000. Since Luxembourg banks administer considerable funds for private investors, the opening of this market is expected to add a retail dimension to what is mainly a wholesale market.

In addition, Hong Kong has authorized local banks to issue dollar CDs in amounts as low as \$5,000. This will further add to the retail side of the market, bankers say.

Chemical Bank has issued dollar CDs which are indexed to the SDR in an effort to attract funds from central banks, institutional investors and companies that have a need to minimize their foreign currency risks.

In issuing SDR CDs, Chemical Bank specified that payments of interest and principal would be made in dollars at whatever the prevailing rate for the SDR happens to be.

Investment Income

He estimates that after-tax investment income, up 26 percent last year, will slacken to growth rates of 13.6 percent this year and 9.9 percent in 1981. "We think the focus on 1981 hasn't been sufficient yet on the part of the Street and believe the consensus is overly optimistic."

Because the rate-increase momentum generated in one year largely determines what happens to insurers' underwriting profitability the following year, Mr. Franz is discouraged about current rate trends.

"There isn't any evidence so far of accelerating rate-increase momentum," he says. "Rate increases are running at an annualized rate of 2.6 percent, compared with our projection of a 14 percent increase in claim-cost inflation this year. A pickup in the second half looks extremely doubtful. Earnings declines in 1980 and 1981 appear inevitable."

Analysts watch the industry's combined ratio closely. This is the ratio of dollars paid out in claims or put into reserves to dollars taken in

**CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for July 22, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	B.L.	Sw.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9015	1.4115	109.47	47.15	0.3201	—	6.845	17.21
Frankfurt	1.7275	1.4115	109.47	47.15	0.3201	—	6.845	17.21
London (C)	1.28	1.4115	109.47	47.15	0.3201	—	6.845	17.21
Paris	6.5635	1.4115	109.47	47.15	0.3201	—	6.845	17.21
New York	1.0675	1.4115	109.47	47.15	0.3201	—	6.845	17.21
Porto	4.824	1.4115	109.47	47.15	0.3201	—	6.845	17.21
Zurich	1.997	1.4115	109.47	47.15	0.3201	—	6.845	17.21
ECU	1.4488	1.4115	109.47	47.15	0.3201	—	6.845	17.21

Dollar values

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ECU	1.4488	1.4115	109.47	47.15	0.3201	—	6.845	17.21

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.



Saburo Okita

**Japan Names Trade Issues Negotiator**

TOKYO, July 22 (AP-DJ) — Former Foreign Minister Saburo Okita today was appointed the government's representative for external economic affairs, the top troubleshooter for solving trade friction with the United States, Europe and other nations.

Mr. Okita, who replaces Takeshi Yasukawa as the nation's No. 1 trade negotiator, was foreign minister under the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, and Japan's representative to the Venice summit of seven industrialized nations last month.

Foreign ministry sources said Mr. Okita "will be responsible for solving U.S. demands" that the Nippon Telegraph & Telephone open up procurement contracts to U.S. suppliers. Japan has promised to reach an agreement on the issue by the end of the year.

Mr. Okita also is expected to attend a special United Nations session Aug. 25 on the North-South global strategy for the new decade, the sources said. In this connection, they added, Mr. Okita may visit Washington to discuss Japan's surging exports of automobiles to the United States.

(Other Earnings, Page 9)

**Insurance Analyst Sounds a Warning**

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP-DJ) — The current status of the casualty and multi-line insurance company groups is analogous to a game of musical chairs, says Donald Franz Jr., insurance industry analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham.

At mid-month, these stocks were up 20 percent or more from their March lows. "The crowd is still buying but the music is about to stop," says Mr. Franz.

The analyst has grown increasingly cautious toward the casualty and multi-line companies stocks because he sees a large potential for disappointment. Although the industry's near-term earnings problems are pretty well recognized, "We're concerned that Street expectations of rising earnings in 1981 won't be met," he says.

Mr. Franz's latest assessment of the outlook foresees an even larger earnings decline next year than this year. He expects the industry's combined-loss ratio to climb and its strong investment income gains to slow materially.

"We believe the pure fire and casualty industry will show an earnings decline of 1.6 percent in 1980 and 14 percent in 1981," he says. "Multi-line earnings should be down 8 percent this year and 12 percent in 1981."

Investment Income

He estimates that after-tax investment income, up 26 percent last year, will slacken to growth rates of 13.6 percent this year and 9.9 percent in 1981. "We think the focus on 1981 hasn't been sufficient yet on the part of the Street and believe the consensus is overly optimistic."

Because the rate-increase momentum generated in one year largely determines what happens to insurers' underwriting profitability the following year, Mr. Franz is discouraged about current rate trends.

"There isn't any evidence so far of accelerating rate-increase momentum," he says. "Rate increases are running at an annualized rate of 2.6 percent, compared with our projection of a 14 percent increase in claim-cost inflation this year. A pickup in the second half looks extremely doubtful. Earnings declines in 1980 and 1981 appear inevitable."

Analysts watch the industry's combined ratio closely. This is the ratio of dollars paid out in claims or put into reserves to dollars taken in

**Exxon's Net Ahead 24% In Quarter Cut in Dollar Value Reduced Earnings**

NEW YORK, July 22 — Profits at Exxon, the world's largest oil company, rose 24 percent in the second quarter from the year-ago period.

Revenue..... 26,220 18,500  
Profits..... 1,030 830  
Per share..... 2.36 1.88

Revenue..... 53,880 37,430  
Profits..... 2,960 1,790  
Per share..... 6.76 4.04

od, the company reported today, on a 41 percent increase in revenues.

Exxon said it had foreign exchange losses of \$363 million in the quarter, compared with losses of \$33 million in the year-ago period.

For the first six months, Exxon's earnings were up 65 percent from the first half last year on a 44 percent increase in revenues.

Exxon, noting that losses from foreign currency exchange transactions were a major negative factor in its quarterly income, said that after considerable dollar strengthening in relation to foreign currencies during the first quarter — when it had foreign translation gains of \$314 million, the dollar weakened in the second quarter.

Second quarter operating earnings were up 60.4 percent from a year ago but were 14.7 percent below the previous quarter. It attributed this to declines in volume and margins in U.S. downstream petroleum and chemical operations and from seasonally lower natural gas sales volume in Europe. Exxon said its worldwide petroleum operations had better operating results.

U.S. refining and marketing earnings were \$29 million in the second quarter, down 75 percent from the first quarter. The company said continued increases in raw material costs and operating expenses could not be recovered in the marketplace by its U.S. refining and marketing segment.

Some Disappointment

Analysts said the selling was triggered by misinterpretation of a news report from Tehran concerning the takeover of the Communist Tudeh party headquarters by Islamic militants.

They also said there was some disappointment over Federal Reserve dealings in the government

securities market that undercut speculation that the Fed might be easing monetary policy.

Earlier, Fed Chairman Paul Volcker said the Fed would continue to direct monetary policy toward a reduction of inflation. Both he and President Carter reiterated their opposition to a tax cut now as being inflationary.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. commented on the speed with which traders rushed to take profits: "They were quick to grab it and run because [the market has] been better than anyone thought it would be."

Bullion Prices

Despite the late sell-off, volume leader Engelhard Minerals, which reported a 136 percent rise in June quarter profit yesterday, gained 1% to 36 1/2.

Gold shares surged as bullion prices jumped \$25 on the Comex. Dome Mines rose 5 1/2 to 100, Homestake Mining 2 1/2 to 64 1/2, Campbell Red Lake 4 1/2 to 58 and ASA 2 1/2 to 53 1/2.

Exxon eased 5 1/2 to 71 1/2 despite its second quarter report. Indiana Standard, which reported higher June quarter net yesterday and raised the dividend today, slipped 3/4 to 63 1/2. Sohio reported a big jump in second quarter earnings and rose 1/2 to 48 1/2.

Clark Oil climbed 3 1/2 to 39 1/2. Company founder Emory Clark sold all his 1,634,404 common shares to 24 trusts set up for his children and grandchildren.

Applied Digital Data was unchanged at 9 1/2 when trading was halted. Later, it said it would begin an offer tomorrow for all Applied Digital common at \$11 each.

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**Fed Stresses Inflation Curb**

WASHINGTON, July 22 — "A primary and continuing goal of monetary policy must be to curb the accelerating inflationary cycle," Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said today in testimony before the Senate Banking Committee.

Mr. Volcker said the Fed's open-market committee has decided to retain its previously established money supply targets for the remainder of 1980. However, he noted that at its July meeting the committee recognized that some measures of monetary growth may

continue to fall below or at the lower end of the established target ranges for monetary growth.

**Tax Cut**

In its mid-year monetary policy report to Congress, released at the hearing, the Fed said real gross national product probably will drop between 2.5 percent and 5 percent in 1980, and then increase by 0.5 to 3 percent in 1981.

The report also projected unemployment of 8.5 to 9.25 percent in 1980, a rate which is slightly above the Carter administration's latest projection.

In his statement, Mr. Volcker said it was too soon for Congress to consider a tax cut, because of the uncertainty of the U.S. economy. He said a good case could be made for reducing taxes to stimulate the economy, but such a cut might also cause more inflation.

"The appropriate time for a decision seems to me late this year or early 1981," Mr. Volcker said. "Fiscal 1982 as well as fiscal 1981 spending plans can be clarified," he said. "We will know if recovery of business is firmly underway."

Regarding monetary policy, Mr. Volcker told the Senate panel that over the longer run the Fed's open market committee intends "to seek a reduced rate of monetary expansion over coming years, consistent with a return to price stability."

"While there is broad agreement in the committee that it is appropriate to plan for some further progress in 1981 toward reduction of the targeted ranges," he explained, "most members believe it would be premature at this time to set forth precise ranges for each monetary aggregate for next year, given the uncertainty of the economic outlook and the institutional changes affecting the aggregates."

Responding to a question from Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wisc., Mr. Volcker said the United States would find it unfeasible and impractical to return to the gold standard.

**Late Selling Wipes Out Early Big Board Advance**

NEW YORK, July 22 (Reuters) — A strong New York stock market advance was reversed by late afternoon profit-taking, kicked off by reports of unrest in Iran, and prices ended in heavy trading.

The market in the last few sessions has hit record highs, as measured by several broadly based indices, and analysts said a correction was long overdue.

The Dow Jones industrial average eased a 1.37 points to close at 927.30. Declines edged advances by a few issues as turnover swelled to 53 million shares from 42.75 million yesterday.

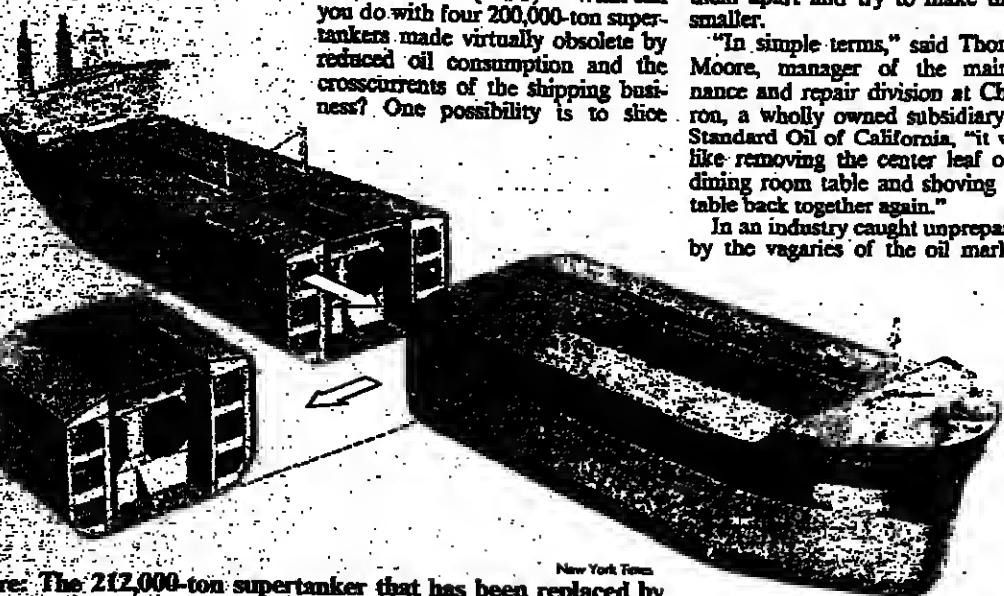
After the market's close, the Commerce Department reported that new orders received by manufacturers of durable goods fell \$1.91 billion, or 2.8 percent, in June, to a seasonally adjusted \$65.42 billion. The decline followed a 7 percent drop in May.







# Shrinking Oversized Supertankers



Before: The 212,000-ton supertanker that has been replaced by a smaller ship. After: Some 62,000 tons lighter and 101 feet shorter, the ship has been returned to service for Chevron.

NEW YORK (NYT) — What can you do with four 200,000-ton supertankers made virtually obsolete by reduced oil consumption and the overcapacity of the shipping business? One possibility is to slice

them apart and try to make them smaller. "In simple terms," said Thomas Moore, manager of the maintenance and repair division at Chevron, a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Oil of California, "it was like removing the center leg of a dining room table and shoving the table back together again."

In an industry caught unprepared by the vagaries of the oil market,

the outlook for idle tankers has been relatively bleak. Increased prices and changing supply patterns have left increasing numbers of even the newest tankers idle. Useless ships are mothballed, or used as storage vessels, or sold for scrap.

But when Chevron Shipping Co. recently found itself with both an oversupply of first-generation VLCCs, or very large crude carriers, and a need for mid-sized ships capable of servicing Indonesia-California routes, the company decided to try a somewhat different approach, called "downsizing."

Essentially, Chevron cut the old ships to pieces. At the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries shipyard in Yokohama, workers in drydock removed sections of 100 feet or so from the middle of four Chevron tankers in the 200,000-ton range.

Surplus sections were floated away for disposal, and the bow and beam reworked together. Four VLCCs, each more than 1,000 feet in length, were remade into vessels averaging only slightly over 900 feet.

As a result, according to Chevron, the company had four fewer mothballed ships and four new tankers in the 150,000-ton range. The smaller ships use less fuel and have access to shallow harbors, or harbors with limited cargo and docking facilities.

As downsized tankers, the ships may be something of a makeshift symbol of the state of the art in the world of supertankers. Although Chevron officials assert that the downsizing is not likely to become a regular occurrence (primarily since the ships were shortened to serve specific needs created by a specific route), they note that the shortened, economized tankers run parallel to industry trends.

"This is a reversal, in some ways," said S.E. Waterston, manager of the corporation tanker and planning division staff at Chevron. "We definitely feel that the 150,000 size has a longer-term potential to

downsize. Chevron officials contend that the four ships are stronger and more maneuverable as a result of the downsizing. All four reportedly meet the environmental safety standards of the U.S. Port and Tanker Safety Act of 1978, as well as those of the International Maritime Consultative Organization, the maritime agency for the United Nations.

"The quality of welding is equal to that of a new construction," said John Arado, vice president and general manager of engineering at Chevron Shipping.

Downsizing is not a particularly complex operation, according to industry analysts. At least two Swedish shipyards (the Svedyards complex and the Andre Jahre yard) have previously shortened tankers this way. But those ships were somewhat smaller, according to Mr. Arado. "This is of an entirely different order of magnitude," he said.

Estimates at Chevron regarding the total cost of the six-month shortening process are currently running at \$13 million. As such, the company is saving considerable amounts of both money and time.

According to Mr. Arado, construction of a new 150,000-ton tanker meeting industry standards would cost between \$55 million and \$60 million, with delivery on an order made today not possible until the end of 1983. "In this case," Mr. Arado concluded, "we found it in our interests to slice them up like salamis."

## U.S. Firms' Debt Ratio Seen High

NEW YORK, July 22 (UPI) — The extreme dependence of U.S. corporations on debt in general and short-term debt financing in particular in recent years has dangerously impaired liquidity and financial balance, Salomon Bros., the investment banking house, said yesterday.

The report, written by general partner Henry Kaufman and two associates, said the equity is now only half the capitalization of all manufacturing companies, as compared with two-thirds at the start of the 1950s.

Salomon said that "even with the torrid pace of bond issuance in the second quarter, it is virtually impossible to envisage truly adequate balance sheet restorations except under two conditions — great economic distress or renewed non-inflationary growth."

The report suggested the necessity for more heavy long-term debt and equity financing and it said without "such a spate of capital issues," the condition of business corporations and the institutions that lend to them "would be suspect elements in any sustained expansion."

## \$1 Billion Loan Sought from Banks

# Post-Tito Economy a Bitter Pill

BELGRADE, July 22 (AP-DI) — "Tito and prosperity are the cement that held this country together," says a Western diplomat here.

With President Tito gone, the big question now is whether prosperity, too, is slipping away, raising the danger that this country of diverse nationalities may come unstuck.

President Tito's long illness was a political blessing but an economic liability. During the four months he lay ill, Yugoslav workers abroad hesitated to send earnings home, foreign tourists shied away and currency flowed out of the country.

For a nation its size, Yugoslavia already was piling up an enormous balance-of-payments deficit — \$3.4 billion last year. It also suffers from soaring inflation — now at a 25 percent annual rate.

Yugoslavia's new collective leadership is trying to correct these economic problems with a dose of bitter medicine, including a 30 percent devaluation last month. The remedy is necessary, leaders say, to maintain Western confidence, so Yugoslavia can get large commercial loans from abroad.

Yet Western analysts worry that imposing economic austerity on a

country where income disparity already arouses resentment could produce difficult political problems for the untested new leadership.

While the United States has a deep interest in helping Yugoslavia avoid internal strife that Moscow could exploit, there is little Washington can do other than show its support for Yugoslav independence, as President Jimmy Carter did during his recent visit here.

Yugoslavia does not want U.S. government aid. Not only would it compromise Yugoslavia's non-aligned status but Belgrade officials also fear any appearance of alignment with the United States could tempt Soviet meddling in their internal affairs.

So Yugoslav leaders want private loans — at least \$1 billion — primarily from U.S. and West German banks, or from Iraq, its major oil supplier and partner in the movement of non-aligned nations. Toward that end, Chase Manhattan Chairman David Rockefeller preceded Mr. Carter to Yugoslavia last month.

Because the heart of Yugoslavia's economic trouble is an escalating oil-import bill — \$3.5 billion last

year — there is not any quick fix in sight. However, the United States is helping out by encouraging private U.S. banks to assist Yugoslavia in expanding exports and developing industrial projects.

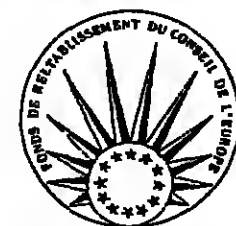
For instance, Chase Manhattan analysts are studying the possibility of joint U.S.-Yugoslav projects in developing countries such as Algeria, Syria or Iraq, where Yugoslavs are more welcome than Americans. The projects could combine Yugoslav manpower and U.S. capital and technology.

The full details of the economic stabilization program have not been announced. For instance, it is unclear whether officials are willing to let inefficient businesses go bankrupt rather than use scarce capital to bail them out.

Any decisions to permit major bankruptcies seems certain not only to anger individual workers but also to spark debate about the political direction of the country, for it would be a further liberalization of Yugoslavia's economy. Already, industries here are owned by workers, not the state, as in other East European countries.

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE



JUNE, 1980

## The Council of Europe Resettlement Fund

for National Refugees and Over-Population in Europe  
Strasbourg/Paris

## 100'000'000 Swiss Francs 6% Bonds 1980-1990

### BANCA DEL GOTTARDO

HANDELSBANK N.W.  
BANK VON ERNST & CIE AG  
BANQUE PRIVEE S.A.  
LA ROCHE & CO.  
BANCA DELLA SVIZZERA ITALIANA  
Aargauische Hypothek- und Handelsbank  
Banque Vaudoise de Crédit  
Bank in Gossau  
Bank in Menziken  
Bank vom Lintgebiet  
Baselschaffische Hypothekbank

SCHWEIZERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND HANDELSBANK  
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS (SUISSE) S.A.  
WIRTSCHAFTS- UND PRIVATBANK  
EKO Hypothek- und Handelsbank  
Luzerner Landbank AG  
Banque Romande  
Bank Europäischer Genossenschaftsbanken  
Banque de l'Union Européenne en Suisse S.A.  
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque  
— Groupe Société Générale —



RIUNIONE ADRIATICA DI SICURTA'  
MILAN - ITALY

Two major steps were sanctioned at the Annual General Meeting of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà held in Milan on July 17, 1980: the merger into RAS of its Subsidiary L'Assicuratrice Italiana, and an increase in share capital from Lit. 19.3 bn. to Lit. 64.8 bn.

L'Assicuratrice Italiana was established by RAS in 1898 to transact casualty and accident business and in the course of its long history had become one of the largest insurance companies in Italy.

The merger marks the final consummation of the progressive integration of both companies in recent years to form a single trading and administrative entity with a combined management structure.

During the Meeting the shareholders were given detailed information on the results achieved by RAS and its Group in 1979.

Proposals were adopted to pay a dividend of Lit. 1,200 per share (1978: Lit. 1,000) and the allotment on a scrip basis of one share of the Subsidiary Unione Subalpina di Assicurazioni di Torino for every twenty RAS shares held.

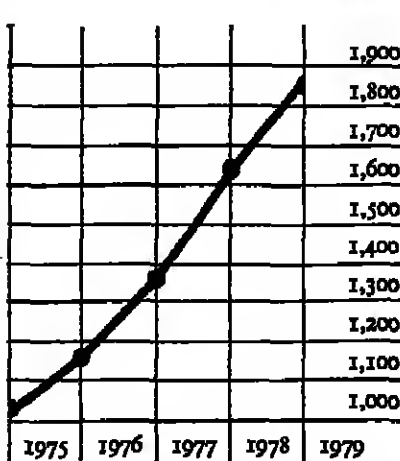
Payment of the dividend, and allotment of the scrip stock, will become effective from July 21, 1980.

The Board of Directors for the forthcoming three-year period was elected, with Mr. Ettore Lolli being re-elected as Chairman, Mr. Carlo Pesenti as Deputy Chairman and Mr. Umberto Zanni as Managing Director.

### HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOUNTS RAS ONLY, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICES (in US dollars)

	1979
Premium Income	507,570,131
Investment Income	60,776,531
Claims, Maturities and other Benefits paid	251,828,365
Insurance Reserves, Non-Life Branch	329,593,178
Insurance Reserves, Life Branch	636,898,699
Life Sums assured	5,412,407,750
Share Capital	23,880,597
General Reserves	81,541,743
Profit for the year	2,981,663

### PREMIUM INCOME OF THE RAS GROUP (ITALY AND ABROAD) US \$ (millions)



### SALES OF THE RAS GROUP Premium income breakdown in 1979 (in US \$)

RAS and L'ASSICURATRICE ITALIANA (in Italy and abroad) ...	927,945,112
Other Italian Group Companies ...	131,290,978
Foreign Group Companies ...	808,303,155
Total premiums	1,867,539,245
RAS Group, Life Business Total Sums assured ...	\$ 9,460,497,338

## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

United States	1980	1979
Revenue	404.1	388.5
Profits	19.3	18.3
Per share	0.95	0.90
Revenue	785.6	720.5
Profits	31.2	29.0
Per share	1.53	1.43
Revenue	578.5	501.8
Profits	53.78	56.96
Per share	1.91	2.03
Revenue	1,125	953.4
Profits	78.12	82.42
Per share	2.77	2.94
Revenue	756.7	659.2
Profits	64.35	54.73
Per share	0.97	0.83
Revenue	1,530	1,310
Profits	122.67	102.83
Per share	1.85	1.55
Revenue	772	676
Profits	22.4	22
Per share	1.67	1.42
Revenue	1,420	1,250
Profits	48.6	41.1
Per share	2.96	2.53
Revenue	565	622
Profits	44.9	41.8
Per share	1.70	1.59
Revenue	1,100	1,200
Profits	81.1	76.3
Per share	3.07	2.90
Revenue	368.0	329.5
Profits	68.99	59.59
Per share	0.67	0.58
Revenue	1,570	1,450
Profits	290.81	253.78
Per share	2.95	2.76
Revenue	850.8	726.2
Profits	15.9	26
Per share	1.70	1.39
Revenue	1,710	1,390
Profits	12.5	39.3
Per share	1.11	1.78

Revenue	1980	1979
Revenue	1,670	1,740
Profits	78.4	91.0
Per share	2.97	3.50
Revenue	394.7	437.1
Profits	9.28	26.13
Per share	1.94	4.17
Revenue	913.1	935.5
Profits	50.33	61.81
Per share	6.10	7.50
Revenue	317.2	321.8
Profits	15.06	13.26
Per share	0.46	0.40
Revenue	625.5	586.7
Profits	32.50	30.37
Per share	0.99	0.92
Revenue	771.0	628.3
Profits	61.0	55.7
Per share	2.03	1.87
Revenue	1,500	1,200
Profits	113.3	101.9
Per share	3.78	3.43
Revenue	923.1	859.6
Profits	41.7	43.2
Per share	1.12	1.15
Revenue	1,800	1,710
Profits	79.7	85.0
Per share	2.13	2.26
Revenue	1,220	1,180
Profits	57.9	54.2
Per share	1.57	1.47
Revenue	2,490	2,250
Profits	103.8	96.0
Per share	2.87	2.66
Revenue	1,100	978.3
Profits	79.21	112.15
Per share	0.82	1.18
Revenue	2,360	1,880
Profits	181.24	156.25
Per share	1.89	2.06
Revenue	1,170	1,120
Profits	97.54	151.30
Per share	0.76	1.20
Revenue	2,320	2,130
Profits	208.53	271.15
Per share	1.62	2.14

NEW ISSUE

These debentures having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

£7,500,000

Sterling/U.S. Dollar Payable

## KOLLMORGEN INTERNATIONAL FINANCE N.V.

8% Convertible Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures Due 1995

Convertible into Common Stock of and Unconditionally Guaranteed on a Subordinated Basis as to Payment of Principal, Premium, if any, and Interest by



KOLLMORGEN CORPORATION

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

American Express Bank International Group	American Securities Corporation	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Banca del Gottardo
Bank Julius Baer International Limited	Bank Centrale Switzerland (C.L.) Ltd.	Bank Brussel Lambert N.V.	
Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Barclays International Group	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
B.S.L. Underwriters Limited	Cazenove & Co.	CIBC Limited	Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Commerzbank Limited	Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Lyonnais	Crédit Suisse Fribourg Limited
de Zeeuw & Beyan	First National Boston Limited	Robert Fleming & Co. Limited	Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Hankow Bank Limited	Hessische Landesbank	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited	Kidder, Peabody International
Kreditbank N.V.	Kurum International Investment Co. S.A.	Lloyds Bank International Limited	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Guaranty Ltd.	The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.	Nomura Europe N.V.	N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
The Royal Bank of Canada (London) Limited	Salomon Brothers International	Schroder, Mischke, Meyer, Hengst & Co.	
J. Henry Schroder, Wagg & Co. Limited	Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	
Swiss Bank Corporation International Ltd.	Veritas- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	M.M. Warburg-Brickmann, Wirtz & Co.	

JULY 22, 1980







## Carter Home Runs Spark Expos

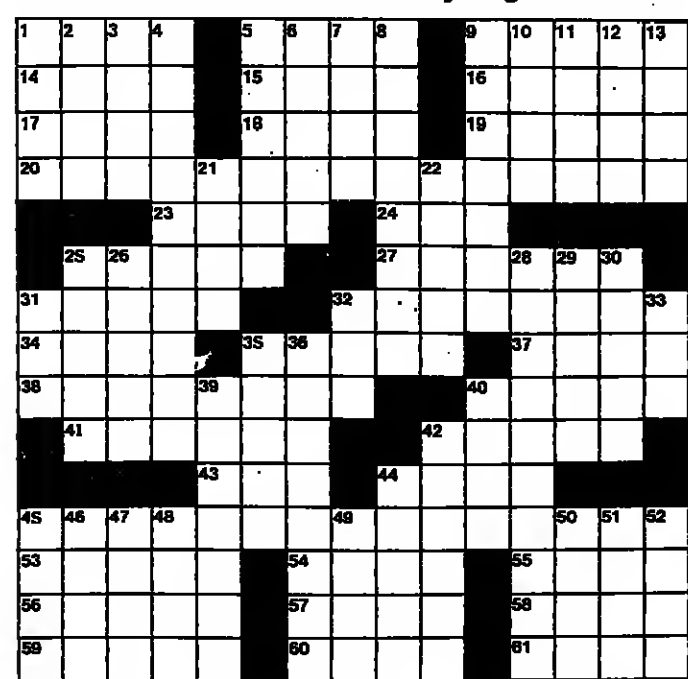
Ch'ge	10 Month	Start	Stk	Class	Ch'ge	12 Mo
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100

100



## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 "The die is—!"  
 5 Pretense  
 9 Figaro's land  
 14 Penny  
 15 Table d'—  
 16 Dress material  
 17 Condemnation  
 18 Arthurian lady  
 19 Papal scarf  
 20 Neatly done  
 23 Wriggling  
 24 Vulgarism  
 25 Lagomorphs  
 27 Awn  
 31 Kind of eclipse  
 32 Patterns used by sign painters  
 34 City on the Mediterranean  
 35 Won at chess  
 37 Desire  
 38 William H. Seward's \$7,200,000 recommendation: 1867  
 40 Farm sound  
 41 Daubs  
 42 Deceitful  
 43 She, in Bremen  
 44 Cattle, to Cowper
- DOWN**
- 1 Moslem magistrate  
 2 Later  
 3 Portico for Plato  
 4 Part of W.C.T.U.  
 5 Con man's trio  
 6 Proverbial fly  
 7 Eagerly expecting  
 8 Dose  
 9 Substituted (for)
- 10 Sound of contentment**  
**11 "When I was"**  
**12 That one, to**  
**13 At no time, poetically**  
**14 Equally**  
**15 Kind of seal**  
**16 Son of Osiris**  
**17 Frighten**  
**18 Rooms for cleaning pots and pans**  
**19 Whitewalls or radials**  
**20 Kelp and Irish moss**  
**21 Weaking**  
**22 Between Saul and Marie**  
**23 Harden**  
**24 Girl in a Berlin song**  
**25 Imposed, as a fine**  
**26 Quick-lunch place**  
**27 Judge's bench**  
**28 Nero's instrument**  
**29 "You Now," masseur's song**  
**30 Small piece of ground**  
**31 "Take thine"**  
**32 Luke 12:19**  
**33 "—boy!"**  
**34 Chastity's mother**  
**35 Ski resort in Utah**  
**36 Roof part**  
**37 Dyeing apparatus**  
**38 Old man in a song**

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

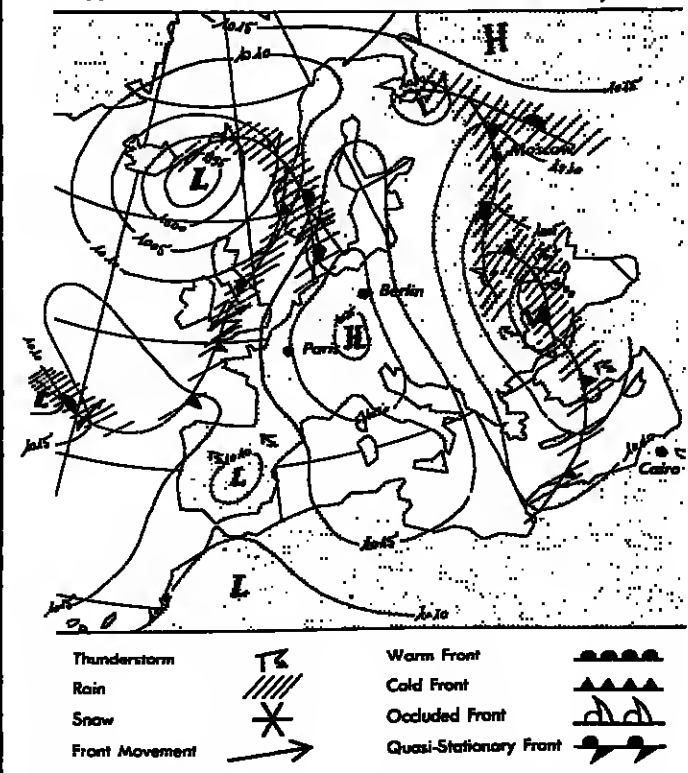
CASA AGRARIA SYDEN  
 OPEN OUTLET MOVES  
 STING GILBERT ALBERTA  
 BASEBALL JOIA MONO  
 ALOP CRI  
 GOT PURPOSE MPH  
 ABIE RIAS NEALE  
 FOOTBALL STADIUM  
 FENCE EMINENT  
 EISS EISENBERG CON  
 SILL EERO  
 BASKETBALL COURT  
 AGHA KAMEE GRUE  
 CEAT AWISS ESME  
 EDGE SAUTIS REPS

## WEATHER

ALGARVE	24 F	Fair	MADRID	31 F	Fair
AMSTERDAM	18 F	Cloudy	MIAMI	27 F	Shower
ANKARA	29 F	Fair	MILAN	24 F	Fair
ATHENS	29 F	Fair	MONTREAL	21 F	Bole
BEIRUT	29 F	Fair	MOSCOW	22 F	Stormy
BELGRADE	16 F	Overcast	MUNICH	14 F	Cloudy
BERLIN	15 F	Overcast	NEW YORK	31 F	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	26 F	Fair	NICE	23 F	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	24 F	Cloudy	OSLO	21 F	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	14 F	Overcast	PARIS	26 F	Fair
CASABLANCA	28 F	Fair	PRAGUE	28 F	Fair
COPENHAGEN	18 F	Cloudy	ROME	24 F	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	25 F	Fog	SOBIA	18 F	Cloudy
CULLEN	18 F	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	21 F	Overcast
EDINBURGH	15 F	Rain	TENRAN	N.A.	N.A.
FLORENCE	27 F	Fair	TEL AVIV	31 F	Fair
FRANKFURT	16 F	Cloudy	TOKYO	27 F	Fog
GENEVA	18 F	Fair	TUNIS	32 F	Fair
HELSINKI	21 F	Overcast	VIENNA	12 F	Shower
HOUSTON	31 F	Shower	WARSAW	17 F	Overcast
ISTANBUL	28 F	Fair	WASHINGTON	21 F	Fair
LAS PALMAS	24 F	Fog	ZURICH	17 F	Fair
LISBON	29 F	Fair			
LONDON	26 F	Fair			
LOS ANGELES	25 F	Fair			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 7:00 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2:00 GMT; all others at 12:00 GMT.)

## Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



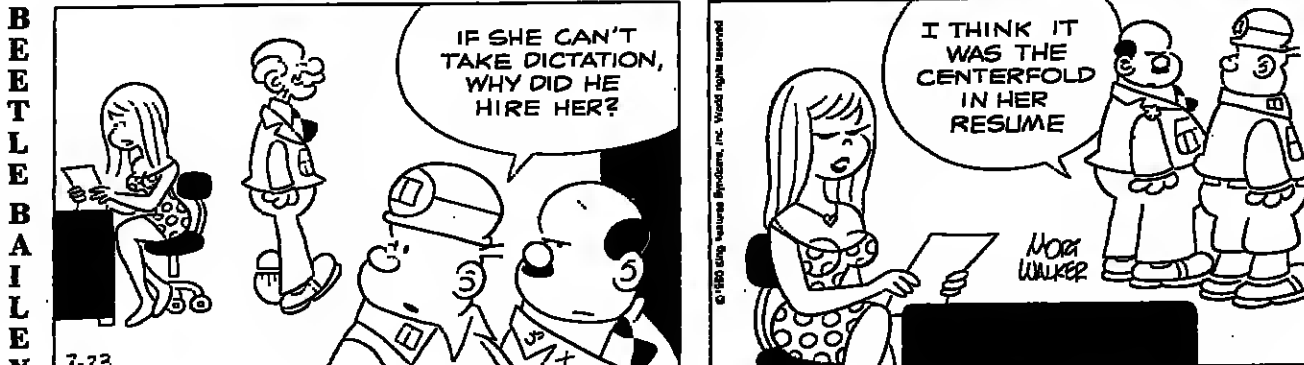
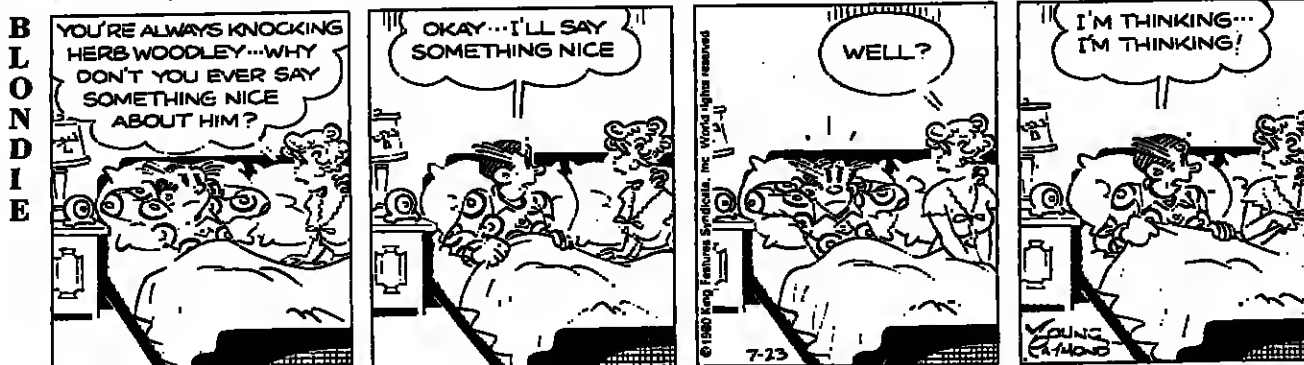
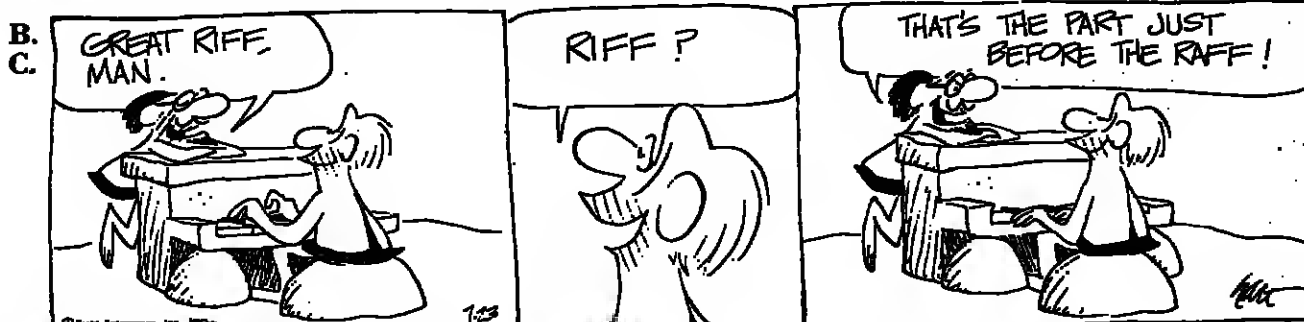
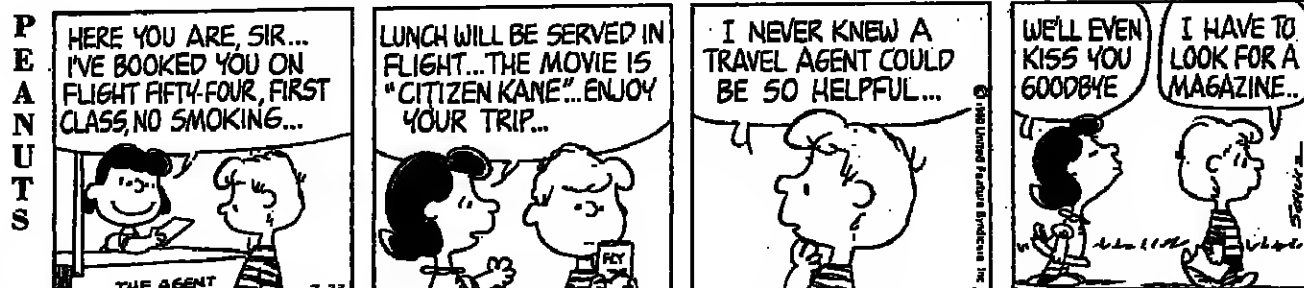
## Heavy Hang the Heads of Lords — They Fear a Falling Wooden Crown

LONDON, July 22 (UPI) — For the first time since World War II, members of the House of Lords were forced to leave their seats for safety today — not because of enemy bombs, but because of fear of a falling crown.

A 12-inch ornamental wooden crown fell from the ceiling in the midst of the upper house's session last night. It forced the noble lords to take refuge for today's session in the upstairs Royal Gallery, a spokesman said.

The ornate ceiling of the neo-Gothic chamber is covered with such ornaments, put up with glue more than 150 years ago. Workers today began wiring those still in place until the summer recess begins in two weeks, when more permanent repairs will be made, the spokesman said.

The last time the lords were forced out of their chamber was in 1941, when the House of Commons was bombed. The lords then convened in the Queen's Robing Room to let the House of Commons use the lords' chamber.



## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

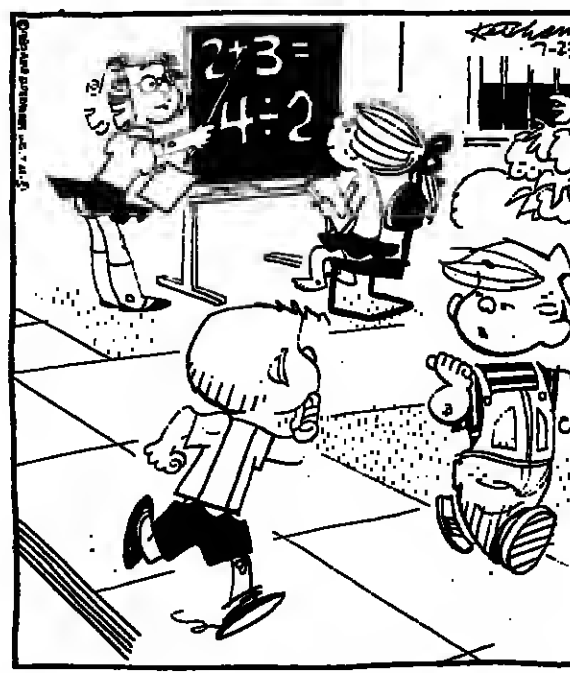
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CAPIN  
 SATHY  
 MAIROH  
 ENWAKE

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Jumbles: CURVE ENACT HAMPER FOSSIL  
 Answer: Never leave a hospital until you're strong enough to do it! —FACE THE CASHIER

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"PLAYIN' SCHOOL IS ABOUT AS DUMB AS PRACTICIN' GOIN' TO BED EARLY!"

## BOOKS

## ASSASSINATION ON EMBASSY ROW

By John Dinges and Saul Landau. Pantheon. Illustrated. 411 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

FEW readers don't know of the crime how on Sept. 21, 1976, a remote-controlled bomb went off in a car moving along Washington's Embassy Row and killed its driver, former Chilean Ambassador Orlando Letelier, and his seatmate, a young woman named Romi Moffitt. Nor are there many who aren't at least vaguely aware of the lengthy investigation that followed, of the recalcitrance of the Chilean government in helping to bring the killers to bay, and of the eventual trial and conviction of professional assassin Michael Vernon Townley, along with a covey of rightist Cuban terrorists. But how many people are familiar with the full details of the astonishing and complex story that John Dinges and Saul Landau unfold so dramatically in their "Assassination on Embassy Row"? Not a great number, I'll warrant.

What seems a little puzzling at first is why the authors begin their account from the viewpoint of the assassins, thereby shifting the suspense from the outcome of the investigation to the question of whether the assassins will succeed (when we already know that they did). Not that this dilutes the drama, markedly. Even when we know a story's outcome, its suspense somehow returns when it's transposed into print. (Hence the tension of Frederick Forsyth's "The Day of the Jackal" even when we know that Charles de Gaulle will not be assassinated.)

And there's a fascination in the trivialities of Letelier's killers, the fact that they kept meeting in places like McDonald's and Roy Rogers restaurants, or that one of the Cubans felt pressured to hurry because he was about to begin a new job back in New Jersey, or that Townley, the mastermind, actually modeled himself after Forsyth's Jackal. Still, one would think that if the identity of the assassins had been left for the investigation to unearth, the tension of the account would have been raised by at least a few notches.

But Dinges, a former correspondent in Chile for Time magazine and the Washington Post, and Landau, a colleague of the two victims at Washington's Institute for Policy Studies, have a purpose in structuring their story the way they have done. By identifying the killers at once they are free to tell the story in its largest possible context. They are able to recount the brief history of Salvador Allende's Socialist government, in which Orlando Letelier played such a prominent role. They were able to describe the military coup engineered by Gen. Augusto Pinochet — with the apparent undercurrent support of the United States — which left Allende dead and Letelier in exile. And they are able to detail the career of Pinochet's close associate Lt. Col. Manuel Contreras, who ran Chile's terrorist Department of National Intelligence (DINA), and according to the authors, assigned DINA agent Townley to the task of eliminating Letelier.

To be sure, the events leading up to the assassination grow a little cumbersome in the telling. There appears to be a bit too much detail concerning a clumsy abortive attempt to furnish the Chilean participants in the assassination with Paraguayan visas to the United States. And the concluding trial of the accused comes as something of an anticlimax, especially given our lack of knowledge that a substantial portion of the book is based on Townley's testimony as the star witness who had already bargained a plea.

But if these are narrative bibles, then they have their purpose. For the authors' final concern is so much with drama as it is with raising certain questions about U.S. role in the deaths of Letelier and Moffitt.

"Did the United States government have sufficient foreknowledge to have prevented the murder?" the authors ask in conclusion, the real purpose of the so-called Paraguayan visa fiasco to sign Central Intelligence Agency the murder attempt was in works and thus to implicate agency in the eventual outcome. Was the ultimate effect of a government's legal maneuvering narrow the focus of culpability, the men who carried out the assassination, and thus to protect the nocket regime and permit its ers to "get away with murder?"

The authors leave little that their answers to these other questions are affirmative what begins in the guise of a thriller ends up as an indictment of American foreign policy in America. And from being a question our consciences, and examine our fundamental assumptions.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt  
 the staff of The New York Times

## Best-Sellers

This list is based on reports from more than 140 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

- FICTION**
1. RAGE OF ANGELS, by Sidney Sheldon
  2. RANDOM WINDS, by Belva Plain
  3. THE WINDS OF OCEAN, by Robert Ludlum
  4. THE SPIKE, by Amanda de Borchgrave and Robert Moss
  5. THE DANCE, by John D. MacDonald
  6. KANE & ABEL, by Jeffrey Archer
  7. THE WINDS OF OCEAN, by Robert Ludlum
  8. THE DEVIL'S ALTERNATIVE, by Frederick Forsyth
  9. DUNN, by C. Gordon Lewis
  10. NO LOVE LEFT, by Helen Van Slyke
  11. MAN OF STRAW, by John D. MacDonald
  12. SINS OF THE FATHERS, by Susan Howson
  13. DOCTOR ESCROW, by J.D. James
  14. NEVA OR THE BOMB PARTY, by Graham Greene
  15. SOUL, by Jack Higgins
  16. THE REEDING BEAST, by Marilyn French
- NONFICTION**
1. THE NEIGHBOR'S WIFE, by Guy de Maupassant
  2. FROM THE CROOKED TO THE STRAIGHT, by Melvin Belli
  3. THE REAL WAR, by Richard Nixon
  4. THE THIRD WAVE, by Avi Toller
  5. JIM FORD'S SECOND BOOK, by Jim Ford
  6. ANATOMY OF A SCANDAL, by J.D. James
  7. MEN IN LOVE, by Nancy Friday
  8. THE NEW YORK TIMES, by William L. Williams
  9. DONAHUE, by Phil Donahue
  10. HOW YOU CAN BECOME A MILLIONAIRE, by Robert Kiyosaki
  11. THE NEW YORK TIMES, by William L. Williams
  12. AUNT ERMA'S COFFEE BOOK, by Erma Bombeck
  13. THE NEW YORK TIMES, by William L. Williams
  14. THE BROTHERS, by Bob Woodward
  15. CRAIG CLAIBORNE'S GOURMET DIET, by Craig Claiborne and Pierre Franey

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A PLAYER who limits his hand in the bidding and then bids strongly may appear to be inconsistent. His reasons may be ignorance, misfortune, cunning or simple technique. A player who invites a game and then continues when his partner accepts is nearly always foolish to do so.

It is not easy to find an explanation for a player who bids like this:

West North East South  
 1 Pass Pass Pass INT.  
 Pass Pass 2 40

South has shown a balanced hand with about enough strength to open the bidding, so how can he bid four hearts? When this occurred, South had had an accident. He thought he had 3-4-3 distribution, but both his red suits were hearts and he had 3-7-4-3.

A player who passes an opposing overall and then shows interest in game is probably hoping for a penalty. This was the case on the diagrammed deal.

When South opened one club and West overcalled with one heart, North would have liked to double for penalties. But the partnership was using negative doubles — now standard in the upper levels of tournament play — so he passed, hoping for a reopening double.

One heart doubled would probably have failed two tricks, but South naturally repented with one spade. Now North came to life with two no-trump, and it was clear to everyone that he had been lying low with heart length and respectable high-card values.

When his partner then rebid spades, showing exactly five spades and at least five clubs, he may have made a good decision by bidding four spades. Against three no-trump, East would probably have led the heart king, after which a club shift would have guaranteed five tricks for the defense.

West led the diamond, which was covered with the 10 of spades. South now concluded that a little hope of drawing trumps using his club suit. Instead, he cashed the club ace and led jack, winning when West was on cover. He then crossruffed in hearts, and cashed two winners, leaving this position:

NORTH  
 ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
 ♥ K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
 ♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
 ♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

SOUTH  
 ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
 ♥ K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
 ♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
 ♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

South led the club queen, had to score a 10th trick ruffed and the diamond king dummy came into its own.

NORTH  
 ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
 ♥ K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
 ♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
 ♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

WEST  
 ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
 ♥ K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
 ♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
 ♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

EAST  
 ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
 ♥ K J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
 ♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2  
 ♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The



# Soviet Swimmer Sets World Mark in 1,500

**From Agency Dispatches**

MOSCOW, July 22 — Vladimir Salnikov of the Soviet Union became the first person to swim 1,500 meters in under 15 minutes today in a head-to-head race with a Soviet swimmer.

Salnikov, 23, set the world record in the 1,500-meter freestyle, clocking 14:58.27. The previous record was 15:01.10, set by East German swimmer Rika Reinisch in 1976.

Salnikov's record is the equivalent of swimming a four-minute mile, which is a feat rarely achieved by elite swimmers.

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team sweeping the swimming events in Montreal.

Goodman, who trained in the United States and has been bald since birth, clocked 1:03.34 — well outside the world record — to give Britain its first gold of the Games.

**Reinisch Scores**

But another world mark — the sixth in three days — did fall in the women's 100-meter backstroke where Rika Reinisch of East Germany clocked 1:01.50 in the heats, 1-100th of a second inside the 1976 record of former teammate Ulrike Richter.

Ines Diers of East Germany won the women's 400-meter freestyle swimming in the Olympic-record time of 4:08.76. Diers broke the previous mark of 4:09.89 set in 1976 by East Germany's Petra Schneider.

Petra Schneider, both of East Germany, won the silver and bronze medals in 4:09.16 and 4:10.86, respectively.

There was an upset in the fencing when France's former world champion Didier Flamant was beaten on the first day of the men's individual foil competition but none in the neighboring gymnasium where the Russian men walked off with the gymnastics team title in the absence of the Japanese who had won the gold in every Olympics since 1960.



Cuban gymnast Jorge Roche lands on his back yesterday after failing to complete an attempted double somersault off the long horse vault. He was carried off the floor on a stretcher and taken to a Moscow clinic. Roche, who earlier had scored 8.70 in floor exercises, 9.05 in the side horse and 8.90 in rings, is one of only a few gymnasts who attempt such a double somersault. The mishap came during the optional exercises of the team gymnastic competition.

# The Soccer Scene

## Brady: Rich Man in Transit

**By Rob Hughes**

LONDON July 22 (IHT) — The British drive on the other side of the road to the rest of Europe. Their clocks are set at a different hour. And, until now, British soccer has maintained a style more physical and a transfer economy more inflated by far than the neighbors.

English league clubs, like pickets of parliament and society here, give every impression of having to be dragged into the European community kicking and screaming like indignant virgins. While they protest, they emerge the occasional player with talent enough and business advisers shrewd enough to play on market against the other to his own ends.

Liam Brady, whose left foot is indisputably a jewel among stones in this small island, has manipulated the systems almost to perfection. Nine months ago, he served notice he would leave his London Club Arsenal (probably to venture overseas in the wake of Kevin Keegan, Tony Woodcock and Laurie Cunningham) when his contract expired July 31.

He was playing a waiting game. Last weekend, Brady, a Dubliner reared on dreams of the great Manchester United, spent his time beside the phone. He had already been called to the shrine, already checked out terms in excess of £100,000 per annum to play for Manchester. And he had stepped back.

Not too far, of course. He requested the weekend to consider such a monumental step which, on a three-year bond, would take him beyond his 27th birthday. Doubtless, too, his legal adviser and his business agent were waiting to see if more money might be coaxed out of European champion Nottingham Forest or if, at the eleventh hour, European moguls Bayern Munich, Barcelona or Juventus might break down the door with an offer they could not refuse.

Brady's position of strength sprang, in part, from the inability of British soccer to grasp the workings of freedom of contract. Understandable, perhaps, after a century in which players had been bound to clubs like slaves — albeit slaves paid in the last decade more than

their masters, more than prime ministers.

In Brady's case, that was compounded by the encroaching July 31st deadline. After that date, a European club would be entitled to purchase any foreign player for a maximum £500,000, which is approximately a third of the sum Arsenal could negotiate from another English club. Imagine, then, the ransom Brady could command from a grateful foreign buyer.

However, the implication that he had played his hand slightly short of perfection comes from his performances on the field. Brady's hugely deceptive big stride, his ability to perceive and deliver pin-point passes over 30 yards, his infrequent but mercurial shooting power make him exceptional, especially in an Arsenal side that is largely indistinguishable.

**Endowments' Fringe**

Yet over the years he has often appeared to play merely to the fringe of his own endowments and in the final season for Arsenal, while he figured in the success that carried the team to both the English and European Cup Winners finals, he failed on the big stage.

Foreign interest receded, yet still Dave Sexton, the quiet, perceptive manager of Manchester United was prepared to put faith and millions on the potential of Liam Brady. So, too, was Brian Clough at Nottingham Forest, though his interest came in the vanguard of Sexton's pursuit and contained a whiff of publicity gathering. Forest, after all, is a club with £1-million player, Trevor Francis, sidelined through injury, with another, Ian Wallace, hurriedly purchased from Coventry City two weeks ago.

And as the Brady weekend dragged on, his own manager at Arsenal, Terry Neill, was spreading the word that the London club was still not giving up the ghost on keeping the player who had matured from his school days in Arsenal colors. Indeed last week, on the eve of a heavily publicized "clean-cutting" meeting with Manchester United, Brady sat proudly for the Arsenal beginning-of-term team photo.

Yet it is barely six weeks since Brady launched a book, "So Far, So

Good," in which he labeled Neill as a "bungler," a manager whose transfer deals "twice came close to facing a player revolution as a result of his own actions and at one stage drove his players to the stage where they were forming a queue outside his office to present transfer requests. I was one of those players."

Friendly banter, freedom of speech is how Neill shrugs off his star player's criticism. But Neill's own approach, which emerged after a start to his managerial career that was pleasantly open and frank, scarcely camouflages the fact that Arsenal has paid more than £1 million of its own for a goalkeeper, teenager Clive Allen, or that Arsenal is closing in on a European player to compensate for the loss of Brady in midfield.

So if a teenager, even one of proven family pedigree and a first season of 27 goals, can command a £1-million transfer fee in England, what price a Brady? Arsenal seeks £2 million. Manchester will offer £1.5 million and the figure will probably be negotiated through tribunal at somewhere between the two.

In a world where a Turner painting has just fetched \$6.4 million, and where an 1822 bottle of Chateau Lafite changed hands for \$31,000, the trafficking of human bondage has clearly reached its ceiling. Even in Europe, where the EEC agreement has fixed an international sale limit at a sane £600,000, the greed of the bigger clubs ensures the boundaries are meaningless. Hence Barcelona's unfinished interest in Trevor Francis at £2 million; hence the same club's £3-million offer for the Argentine Diego Maradona.

Brady, meanwhile, had spread his wings at least until this afternoon. He had not announced his intentions. It also remains to be seen if Brady's recent marriage can help bring out the best in him — or indeed if a move away from London, where one brother runs a pub and another is a lecturer in economics, removes steady family influences.

But those are Sexton's gambles. They are the imponderables that await, and often excite, any coach in the transfer market. A player's potential, unlike a Turner masterpiece or a fine wine, has no guaranteed investment value. It is a thorn of the dice.

# Minus Cog, Big Red Machine Still Well-Oiled

MOSCOW, July 22 (AP) — Shortly after she won the all-around title at the 1978 World Gymnastics Championships, Russia's Elena Mukhina was asked if the year had been the happiest of her life.

"Very happy, yes, but the most happy year, I hope, is still to come. I have not yet appeared in the Olympic Games."

The dream was shattered earlier this month when in pre-Olympic training, the 20-year-old Muscovite missed a double somersault during floor exercises, landed on her head and sustained a spinal injury that ended her career.

Officially, at least, she does not seem to be much missed by the Soviet team. The sports system has a number of teen-aged prodigies standing in the wings.

Known as the "girl with the frozen face" because of her stony expression in competition, Mukhina hardly had any reason to smile, so severe was her training schedule. But it was the price she and her teammates paid as Communist "state athletes" training for the supreme contest — the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Her coach, Mikhail Klimenko, once revealed that since graduating from high school in June, 1977, Mukhina had spent 13 hours a day, six days a week, training at the Central Army Sports Club.

**Too Much in Love**

She trained three to four hours every morning and evening. In between, she rested in the club lounge or went shopping with teammates. On Sundays she and her teammates went on supervised outings to the club's country dacha.

When Mukhina's competitive drive ebbed last summer, Soviet gymnastic officials criticized her lack of concentration. "She thinks too much about her boyfriend and not enough about the job at hand," one said.

It was the sheer physical difficulty of her routines that made Mukhina a world champion. "If her program was not so difficult," Klimenko explained, "she would not stand out. No one would talk about her. In every exercise she has very unusual elements."

Mukhina's greatest triumph came at the 1978 World Championships in Strasbourg, France, where she upset Nadia Comaneci to win the all-around gold medal and title of world's greatest female gymnast.

**Delayed Reaction?**

It was during these championships that Western team officials were struck by the seemingly undeveloped physiques of the Soviet teen-agers.

Some officials openly accused the Russians of using a new "brake" drug to keep the girls in top form by delaying puberty. Smaller, lighter female gymnasts can outperform their seniors because of their high strength-to-weight ratios.

"I do not like the way we are going. We see small girls who I suspect are being controlled by drugs," declared Peter Nielson, president of

the Danish Gymnastics Federation. "They are being stopped from becoming women."

It wasn't the first time the Russians had been accused of using drugs to better performances. Many in the West suspect the Russians' champion weightlifters of using illegal steroid pills to build up muscle tissue. Soviet policy opposes such drugs, although officials admit that some coaches and athletes cheat.

The Russians reacted with outrage to the charge.

Lidiya Ivanova, the Soviet women's coach, said: "I am simply indignant at the assertions spread by the press abroad ... that coaches

of the U.S.S.R. and other Socialist countries allegedly cram their women gymnasts with preparations that inhibit growth and development."

Ivanova said that any such drugs could disrupt performances with unwanted side effects that would prevent the gymnasts from maintaining their rigorous training schedules.

**Early Privileges**

Soviet schoolchildren are carefully picked on the basis of physical attributes for elite junior sports clubs that train the owt stars.

"Privileges start at an early age with special consignments of meat

and fresh vegetables year around that normal Russians may only see a few months a year or less," Soviet sports critic Yuri Brokhin wrote in a New York Times report on "The Big Red Machine."

He said the athletes learn early what privileges are a store when they are handed Western-made training suits as prizes for doing well.

Officially, professionalism does not exist in the Soviet sports system, but state-controlled Soviet newspapers sometimes expose club scandals involving payoffs to players.

Brokhin, a Soviet émigré who based his critical article on interviews with Soviet athletes, claimed that the government gives \$5 million a year to Soviet stars training for the Olympics.

"The reward for capturing a world championship or beating a world record has ranged from \$1,000 to \$3,000, and Olympic gold is valued at anything from \$4,000 to \$8,000 per medal," he claimed.

Although Soviet officials flatly reject such claims, they acknowledge a national policy that spares nothing to outdo capitalist nations on the playing fields.

**Edge on U.S.**

Charles Dillmann, professor of physical education at the University of Illinois, said last December after a study trip that the Soviet Union is 10 years ahead of the United States in using scientific research to help athletes set records.

During his Soviet tour, he saw scientists using machines to control athletes' movements to learn the most effective body control. Shot putters were wired to a computer which sent a mild jolt of electricity to certain muscles to make them contract at exactly the right moment for the best performance.

Dillmann also noted that the Russians were analyzing blood samples and muscle activity to detect and prevent overtraining that destroys muscle tissue.

The key to Soviet supremacy, he concluded, is the early identification of talented athletes followed by advanced, scientifically based training methods.

# For '84 Games

## Boxing Official Calls Headguards Essential

MOSCOW, July 22 — Headguards for amateur boxers in all competitive bouts may become compulsory before the next Olympics, Donald Hull, the president of the International Amateur Boxing Association, said today.

He was speaking following three days of Olympic boxing competition in which a number of bouts have matched experienced international competitors against near novices.

An example today was a welterweight contest between Cuban Andres Aldama, a dangerous hitter who won a silver medal at the last Olympics, and Pierre Sotomayor, a member of Benin's inexperienced nine-man squad.

A mastery display of backpedaling kept Sotomayor in the bout until the third round — after he had been floored in each of the first two, the second time from a right cross to the side of the head.

Joe Frost, who won the British light-welterweight national title last year with a 15-second knockout, scored another one-sided victory, over Dao of Laos, who took fierce punishment to the head before being counted out on his feet in the third minute.

"We must have headguards, and I think they will be introduced soon, possibly before the next Olympics," said Hull, an American. "At each AIBA Congress the vote

against head protectors decreases. It was only 60-40 against in Madrid two years ago and it's a 50-50 chance that there will be a vote in favor in Colorado in two years' time."

Hull said he realized that headguards may harm amateur boxing as a spectacle. But he said the safety of the fighters was paramount and knockouts would still be possible with the chin not being covered.

"A clean knockout rarely does any harm," Hull said. "It's too much punishment to the area around the temple that we are worried about."

Emmanuel Mwindwa of Tanzania stopped Syrian Talal Elchawa in the second round of the 112-pound bout. Peter Talanti of Zambia easily outpointed Tumor Battur of Mongolia at 147.

Another African victory came at 147, when Lucas Mombwa of Tanzania scored a 4-1 decision over Elio Diaz of Venezuela in the best bout of the day. The fight was marked by several toe-to-toe exchanges.

# Lighthearted Aussies Find Moscow's a Tough Audience

**By Kenneth Denlinger**

MOSCOW, July 22 (WP) — The Australians have taken to waging on who can be the first to get a Muscovite to laugh. Or even to smile. It has not been easy.

So frustrated was the basketball team about the security-obsessed Russians that some players finally grabbed a guard, playfully backed him against the team bus and frisked him.

"The best thing to do is have people come here," said the captain of the basketball team, a fine judge of human nature. "There's no way they'd ever want to be Communists."

"You never saw such zonked people in all your life. The other day on the subway we started this little sing-along-with-Mitch. Everybody just looked at us. No smiles or anything. We did a little dance up and down the car."

"Nothing."

Those who know him would expect Rocky Crosswhite to cope playfully with the most maddening conditions. He is a 6-foot-9 pivot who gave Lefty Driesell heavy doses of frustration and fun at Davidson College some years back but who is here only after the fiercest sort of soul-searching.

"You take a 17- or 18-year old athlete," said Crosswhite, now 32 and in his third Olympics for the Aussies. "Most of them don't even know where Afghanistan is. They've been training four years of their life, and to ask them to give up something they've worked so hard for is almost ask for rebellion."

"Myself? I personally thought the boycott was right. But my feelings were to do what the team wanted to do. I more or less made that decision two years ago, when they coaxed me out of retirement to

come play [for the Olympic team] again."

"I'm the captain."

But not an overwhelmingly influential one.

When the team vote was tabulated, Crosswhite was the only one to support the boycott. He works for a government agency in Melbourne, but was not overly pressured to support Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's call to back the boycott.

Still, that creates yet another dilemma. "I'm on the group trying to get the '88 games for Melbourne," he said in the Olympic village yesterday. He laughed. "It's a catch-22 thing. If we had boycotted these games, there's no way we'd have gotten them."

"Now we didn't boycott them, so we probably won't get any help from the government to put them on. We'll continue to try. But the work we've done for 1½ years may have been futile."

He is known as Perry Crosswhite now — and one of the most agreeable athletes in international fun and games. He became a sub at Davidson famed for poking fun at himself, his fate and his coach. He has measured his post-U.S. basketball life by Olympics.

**Only 1 Speed Slower**

"At Munich [in 1972], I felt I played well," he said. "At Montreal [1976], I felt I played all right. This year I'm sort of attending. The coach seemed to put it best. Before the first game here, he said he hoped we all understood the reasons we were on the team."

"He talked specifically to some players, and then he said about me: 'Well, we can't expect Rocky to score like he used to. He's there to feed you the ball. He'll get you the

# Press Is Coe's First Moscow Test

**By Neil Andrus**

MOSCOW, July 22 (NYT) — Keeping calm at the Olympics is a difficult task and Sebastian Coe, usually composed, became agitated yesterday. The reason was not his lost luggage, but the fuss over his Olympic duel later this week with Steve Ovett, a fellow Briton.

The occasion was a news conference that Coe, 23, the world-record holder in the 800- and 1,000-meter runs (he and Ovett share the 1,500-meter mark), had hoped would suffice for reporters while he competed for the gold medals in the 800 and 1,500. The overflow crowd in the 500-seat auditorium of the main press center was a clear indication, however, that Coe would be among the most-sought athletes at the Games.

There has been nothing in track and field to rival the anticipation of the Coe-Ovett showdown since the 1971 "Dream Mile" between Marty Liquori and Jim Ryun. The Olympic aura has added an even larger dimension, despite the boycott.

Coe arrived late for the session because his father, who is called Percy but whose given name is Percy, was unable to satisfy Soviet security personnel about the disparities on various accreditation lists.

After making it clear that he would not discuss political issues, Coe spent much of the time parrying questions that involved Ovett. Political issues, he said, have "no relevance to the six races I'm about to embark upon."

He was emphatic: "I'm here to compete in an international sports event. Nothing else concerns me."

The rest of the session would have gone smoothly if the questions had been confined to Coe's training, the six races in nine days that begin Thursday, or his impressions of the Olympic Village. But Ovett was the favorite topic, particularly since he talked about Coe in an article he wrote that appeared Sunday in a British newspaper.

In the article Ovett said that "Seb is programmed, from getting up in the morning to going to bed." In contrast, Ovett wrote, "I make up my mind at the last minute, depending on how I feel and what I need."

Said Coe: "I'm no more programmed than anyone else is."

He said Ovett's recent performances — a world record in the mile, 3:48.8, set earlier this month, which broke Coe's 3:49, and the 3:52.1 he ran in Oslo last week — equal Coe's mark in the 1,500 — were merely what Ovett has been capable of running all along.

Nearly every athlete with a mind is offended at the security here. But only Rocky would count the reasons why — and find some whimsical way to endure the experience.

"Eighteen checkpoints," he said. "Eighteen checkpoints from our rooms to a training venue out in the boonies and back. The first is to get out of the building into the village. Then there's one between the village and this area and then one between here and the bus stop."

"The fourth is getting onto the bus and the fifth is getting off the bus. The sixth is getting into the training venue, the seventh is getting into the locker room and the eighth is getting onto the floor."

"The ninth is the most unbelievable. When you want to take a shower, they have a guy who sits in the locker room with you. He just sits there, maybe to see that you don't take any plumbing fixtures. You repeat all this nonsense on the way back."

**"First of All ..."**

"I don't know what the Russians are scared of. First of all, to get into the bloody country you've got to be fantastic. I think they shipped all the dissidents out."

"One day we just grabbed this guard and frisked him. He didn't like it a bit. We've been thinking about hopping over that fence, to see what would happen. But we're a bit scared."

Crosswhite replied to an open letter the Australian national coach had sent to dozens of U.S. coaches in 1969 and that Driesell had tacked onto the Davidson bulletin board. He went. He married an Australian and became a citizen two years later. He earned a master's degree in recreation administration from North Carolina after the 76 Games and is happy and secure in that line of work in Melbourne.

"The country is getting to be so much like America," he said. "We're even getting unemployment."

# Olympic Coach Reports Guards Are Disarming

MOSCOW, July 22 (UPI) — "The guards are disarming," said John Daly, a Soviet military guard at the Olympic Village, in a story he told today.

Daly said he was a starting point in his bag and told him: "Against the peaceful nature of the Games to bring an offensive weapon into the Village."

"I kept telling them it was just starting pistol," Daly said. "Then they saw it was made in West Germany, that only made me worse."

Daly said "a succession of heavies" interrogated him half an hour in a small room before releasing him — and gave him a receipt for it.

He can collect it at the end of the Games.



Cuba's Daniel Nunez strains to snatch a world-record 125 kilograms. Nunez won the gold medal in the bantamweight class.

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